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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Showers. Temp. 11-7 (52-45). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 9-7 (48-45). LONDON: Showers. Temp. 8-5 (46-41). Tomorrow clear. Yesterday's temp. 8-6 (46-43). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Variable. Temp. 12-8 (54-46). NEW YORK: Clear. Temp. 10-2 (50-36). Yesterday's temp 10-1 (50-34).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S	Lebanon	£1.25
Belgium	20 B.fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	15 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Fior.
Finland	2.20 F.M.	Nigeria	50 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	12 Esc
Great Britain	15 P.	Spain	30 Ptas.
Greece	18 Drs	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
India	Rs 6	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.25
Italy	300 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	1.5 2.50	Yugoslavia	9 D.

No. 28,879 * * PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 29-30, 1975 Established 1887



Souvanna Phouma

Associated Press.

Neutralists Begin to Flee

Laotian Protesters Demand Ouster of Prince as Premier

VIENTIANE, Laos, Nov. 28 (AP).—Thousands of well-organized soldiers and civilians marched through the streets of the capital today demanding an end to the coalition government and the ouster of Premier Souvanna Phouma.

The fall of Prince Souvanna and the coalition machinery, which has been powerless for the last few months, would erase the last vestige of the former U.S.-backed government and give complete power to the pro-Communist Pathet Lao.

Reporters at the scene said the crowds paraded through the capital waving banners and gathered in front of various ministry buildings to chant well-rehearsed slogans. A Pathet Lao organizer said the demonstrations were being staged nationwide.

No violence was reported in Vientiane or elsewhere in the country. Demonstrators ignored Western embassies and foreigners. Thai provincial officials and Red reports, meanwhile, said two high-ranking neutralist officials and 17 officer cadets crossed the Mekong River to seek refuge in Thailand last night and today, dissatisfied with Pathet Lao control.

19 Who Fled

The refugees were identified as a police official, a director general in the Laotian Ministry of Education, and neutralist cadets who recently protested against the politics of the Pathet Lao and were about to be sent for reeducation to the remote Pathet Lao headquarters at Vieng Xai. The cadets, all of whom were being trained at a military camp near Vientiane, said 11 of their fellows fled to Thailand three days ago.

The recent exodus appeared to represent a new wave of refugees, mostly neutralists. Early last spring, when the Pathet Lao made their first bid for power, it was the high-ranking rightist leaders who fled.

Prince Souvanna's second son, Prince Panya, escaped to Thailand earlier this week. He was quoted as saying the Pathet Lao were strictly controlling his father.

Neutralist Leader

The 74-year-old Premier, who was in Luang Prabang, the royal capital, today, has devoted most of his life to the cause of a neutralist, peaceful Laos. He has headed the coalition government since its formation on April 5 of last year.

The coalition government, made up of the Pathet Lao and a faction of rightists and neutralists known as the Vientiane side, was set up to lead the country, after a decade of conflict, to a democratic union.

But after Communist victories in Cambodia and Vietnam last spring, the Pathet Lao gradually and without violence moved into power and abolished all understandings of the coalition, leaving only a few of the top Vientiane personalities.

The marchers today shouted slogans with the same message: the coalition government and the Joint National Political Council were not suitable any more for the aims. They waved Pathet Lao flags, sang Pathet Lao songs and were accompanied by armed Pathet Lao soldiers carrying Chinese-made AK-47 assault rifles and by young militiamen wielding U.S.-manufactured M-16s.

The Joint National Political Council was set up in March of last year as an advisory body and was headed by Prince Souvanna's royal half-brother and nominal head of the Pathet Lao, Prince Souphanouvong. Many of the demonstrators today demanded that Prince Souphanouvong replace Premier Souvanna.

Pathet Lao soldiers at the scene admitted that the demonstration was organized. All city schools were closed for the occasion and students from primary grades through university joined in the march.

Until today, Prince Souvanna has not been publicly criticized. He himself has maintained that the coalition government was effective and viable. On several occasions earlier this year, he said he would stay on as premier until general elections were held in the country and then would retire.

The aging and highly respected leader has been in ill health in the last few years.

U.S. Urges Probe Of South African Detention Centers

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 28 (Reuters).—The United States tonight challenged South Africa to permit an international inquiry into conditions in the racially segregated country's prisons and detention centers.

The U.S. delegate in the General Assembly, Clarence Mitchell, said that the facts were clear—most South Africans were deprived of their basic human rights by an oppressive government.

It was also clear, he said, that South African laws were designed and administered to prevent the majority from taking effective action to alter their condition.

Mr. Mitchell, who emphasized that he spoke for the U.S. government and the entire U.S. delegation, made his statement after the Assembly adopted six resolutions calling for changes in South Africa and condemning its racial policies.

Ford Airs Optimism On Eve of China Trip

By Jules Witcover

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (WP).—President Ford will leave tomorrow morning for Peking on a trip that he said today has "great significance" and potential for normalizing relations with China.

Aides, however, sought to discourage any speculation of a major diplomatic breakthrough, portraying the trip primarily as an opportunity for Mr. Ford, for the first time as President, to meet China's leaders.

Ron Nessen, the White House press secretary, said he "would not look for what you might consider to be a breakthrough or a new development" and a senior administration official said that, while he considered the trip "important for the architecture of overall American foreign policy," he expected that "no major announcements are going to come out of it."

The senior official, who under White House ground rules cannot be identified by name, noted that a U.S. president has not met China's leaders since 1972.

He also noted that Premier Chou En-lai is no longer active and said that all of Mr. Ford's substantive talks will be with China's Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

Meeting With Mao

It is expected that Mr. Ford will also meet with chairman Mao Tse-tung, the official reported. He said that it was "normal procedure" for Mr. Mao to meet with visiting heads of state and it "would be most unusual" if the chairman did not see Mr. Ford.

From this, and an earlier remark by Mr. Nessen that "we assume the President will be seen by the highest officials," it appeared that the White House had no flat assurance that Mr. Mao would meet with Mr. Ford. Failure of Mr. Mao to do so would be considered a notable slap at the President.

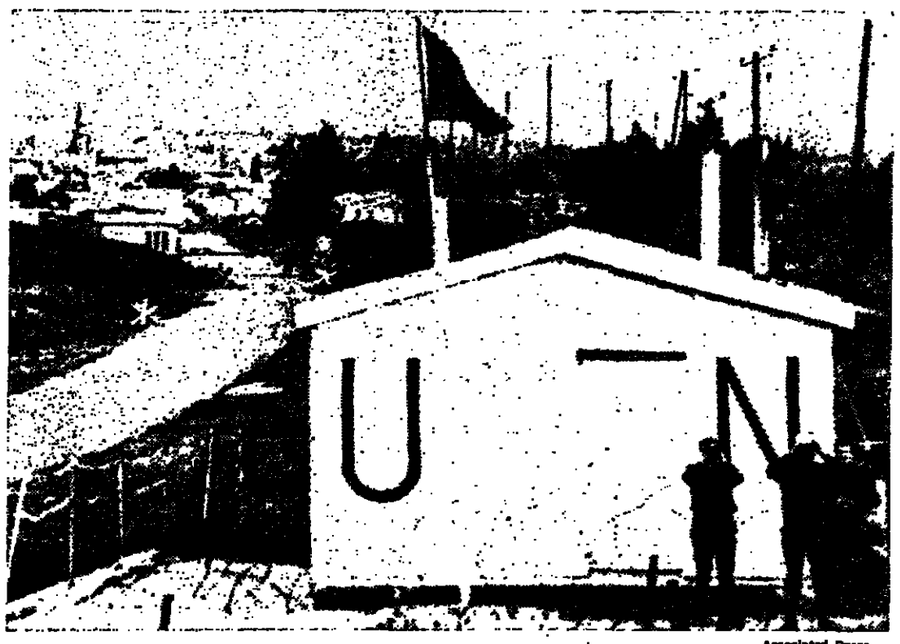
The China visit will occupy four of Mr. Ford's 10 days away from Washington. He was to leave Andrews Air Force Base, Md., at 8:15 a.m. tomorrow for Fairbanks, Alaska, for a speech on energy, for a visit to a trans-Alaska pipeline segment and pumping station and for a nonpartisan birthday party in Anchorage for Sen. Ted Stevens, R-Alaska.

The President then will go on to Peking, with a fueling stop in Japan. Accompanying him aboard Air Force One will be his wife, Betty; daughter Susan; Robert Hartmann, counselor to the President; James Lynn, director of the Office of Management and Budget, and Philip Habib, assistant secretary of state for Asian and Pacific affairs.

Mr. Nessen said that the President will spend three or four hours on each day of the trip working on next year's budget and other domestic matters.

Among those Mr. Ford will see in Peking is his official representative there, George Bush, whom he has named to be director of the CIA.

After China, Mr. Ford will visit Indonesia and the Philippines. He will stop in Hawaii on the way back to Washington, where he is due on Dec. 8.



Associated Press.

ON THE GOLAN HEIGHTS—Three UN soldiers watching Israeli lines from their border post in the buffer zone that separates Israeli and Syrian armed forces.

Rejects Change in Key Resolutions

Rabin Warns UN on Deal on Golan

JERUSALEM, Nov. 28 (AP).—Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin warned today that Israel might renounce the UN resolutions that are the cornerstone of Mideast peace moves if the Security Council alters the resolutions as a compromise on the Palestinian question.

Mr. Rabin was referring to the possibility that the Council, under Syrian pressure, might link the Palestinian issue to the renewal of the mandate of UN peace-keeping forces on the Golan Heights.

The mandate will expire Sunday unless it is renewed by the Security Council.

In a toughly worded speech to the Israeli Journalists' Association, Mr. Rabin repeated flatly Israel's refusal to negotiate with the Palestinians, saying their problem must be solved as part of a peace treaty with Jordan.

"Any attempt by anyone to change the wording of Resolutions 338, 242 or the letter of invitation to the Geneva conference will free Israel from all its past commitments toward the resolutions . . ."

These resolutions are the basis of existing interim agreements that the United States has brought about among Egypt, Syria and Israel. The letter of invitation to Geneva and the resolutions avoid any reference to Palestinian rights, speaking instead of "refugees" as a "humanitarian problem."

Mr. Rabin suggested that UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, who visited the Middle East this week, had "made a deal" with Syria. If this was so, Mr. Rabin said, "Israel has no interest in such a decision."

Mr. Rabin appeared to be appealing to the United States to veto any move by the Security Council on Palestine. "It is advisable," he said, "that Syria, the UN and the big powers know Israel's position before they begin deliberating" on the UN forces mandate.

"Israel cannot accept any linkage of the extension of the mandate to political considerations," Mr. Rabin said.

Observers saw Mr. Rabin's statement as a warning primarily to the United States, whose Mideast peace efforts are anchored in the UN resolutions and the Geneva conference.

All of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's successes in mediating the conflict have been based on resolutions 242 and 338, since they are the only documents generally accepted by both Israel and the Arabs.

Syria reportedly wants the wording changed to back Palestinian rights and force movement toward a settlement. But Mr. Rabin said "such a development would carry the intonations of an imposed settlement."

Sinai Force Funds

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 28 (Reuters).—The General Assembly today voted $94,275,000 for the UN Emergency Force in the Sinai desert for the 12-month period beginning Oct. 25.

The vote was 90 in favor and three against with 11 abstentions. The sum appropriated for the 4,000-man force is $29.5 million, or 45.5 per cent more than last year.

Cabinet Shake-Up Hinted

Spanish Lawyers Urge King To Decree a Total Amnesty

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, Nov. 28.—Spanish lawyers today challenged King Juan Carlos I to decree a full amnesty for all political prisoners.

The appeal by more than 200 Madrid lawyers followed demonstrations in three cities—Barcelona, San Sebastian and Madrid—against a limited pardon granted by Spain's new monarch.

King Juan Carlos withheld pardon for Communists, anarchists, separatists and persons convicted of terrorist acts—which include distributing "subversive" literature.

Today, an investigating judge at Madrid's Public Order Court—which only tries political offenses—declined to press charges against 22 persons arrested at a pro-amnesty demonstration. He ordered an unconditional release of the detainees.

They were among about 2,000 demonstrators who gathered outside Madrid's Carabanchel Prison yesterday to protest the King's limited pardon. Police broke up the demonstration.

More than 250 prisoners have been freed already as a result of a general pardon decreed Wednesday by the King, prison sources said.

The pardon was expected to affect an estimated 15,000 prisoners.

The Madrid lawyers adopted a motion to be sent to the governing body of their bar association expressing "most energetic disagreement" with the pardon decree.

The lawyers said that it "almost totally excludes all political prisoners in Spain and makes no contribution to national reconciliation" after the death of Generalissimo Francisco Franco last week.

Meanwhile, there were reports that the King was considering a shake-up in the government.

The King was reported to be thinking of removing Premier Carlos Arias Navarro, or of asking the Premier to replace nearly half of the present 19-member Cabinet.

The new head of state also must decide whether he will keep conservative Alejandro Rodriguez de Valcarcel as president of the Cortes.

The decision on Mr. Rodriguez de Valcarcel will be considered an indication of the King's political course, government sources said.

Cabinet Shuffle

There was speculation that the King would ask for a Cabinet shuffle to remove the interior and army ministers and at least a half dozen other key Cabinet members.

The King was being urged, the sources said, to replace Foreign Minister Pedro Cortina, Information Minister Leon Herrera and the finance and commerce ministers.

The independent newspaper, Informaciones, said that former Finance Minister Antonio Barrera de Irimo, who resigned a year ago to protest what he called stifling government policies, was being considered to head a new economic team.

Backed by what a rightist newspaper called "a plebiscite of public opinion" by thousands of Spaniards who turned out yesterday for the King's official accession ceremony, Juan Carlos was reported planning to act within the next 10 days. Under law, the new ruler, now in his sixth day as permanent head of state, has eight more days to decide on replacing the president of the Cortes.

Mr. Arias Navarro was said to have offered his resignation. Sources close to the Premier said that the offer went beyond normal protocol, although according to the constitution, the Premier could continue to serve three more years.

Final 1,500 End Portugal Mutiny; Press Is Purged

LISBON, Nov. 28 (AP).—Portugal's leaders erased the last armed challenge to their authority today, imprisoned more coup-plot suspects and moved to purge the Communist-dominated press.

The military directorate acted under martial law to strengthen the foundations of what President Francisco da Costa Gomes has promised will be a pluralist democracy.

Its latest victory was the vote today by 1,500 rebellious paratroopers—who had taken refuge at their base after spearheading an abortive putsch Tuesday—to end their mutiny and recognize the rule of the central authorities.

At the Tancos base, soldiers wept after accepting surrender terms negotiated by delegates sent to talk to the generals in Lisbon, 60 miles away.

The deal the delegates were offered, a paratrooper said, was surrender or be destroyed. Except for the ringleaders of the uprising, an amnesty for the troops was promised.

Troops Withdrew

Two days ago, Gen. Costa Gomes and his fellow officers on the Revolutionary Council declared that Tuesday's putsch was crushed and that they were in complete control.

But the paratroopers, who seized four air bases and an air force general in the action, withdrew intact to Tancos and, until today, spurned orders from the Lisbon generals.

A presidential announcement late yesterday said that Col. Ramalho Eanes had replaced Gen. Carlos Fabiao as army chief of staff. Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo held Gen. Fabiao responsible for inciting leftist discontent.

Col. Eanes, who was promoted to general, is known to have planned the loyalist assault on the dissident paratroopers who seized four bases around the capital in Tuesday's revolt.

Senior officials, meanwhile, began the official inquiry into the attempted take-over.

A seven-man military commission of inquiry went to Oporto, where 65 officers and soldiers were being held incommunicado in prison as plot suspects. Interrogation was to begin tomorrow.

Following the arrest of 51 men in the aftermath of Tuesday's action, 14 officers were taken under guard to Oporto today. They included Col. Artur Batista, highest-ranking man under arrest and the chief of staff of the now-disbanded military security command known as Copcon. More arrests were expected.

No. 2 Man

Col. Batista was the No. 2 man in COPCON, under former Gen. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, who was purged from his post, ousted from the Revolutionary Council and reduced in rank to major. Despite some public affirmations that Maj. Carvalho was implicated in the uprising, he has not been imprisoned.

The Revolutionary Council followed its weeding out of dissident officers with the announcement that publishers, editors and administrative staff of six daily newspapers had been fired.

The military rulers said that the newspapers would not be able to publish until the government names new administrators.

The center-left government was expected to make complete changes at five newspapers under control of the Communist party. One other has been following an independent editorial policy and its present editors were expected to be renamed, a government official said.

In its statement announcing the purge, the military authorities said that some of the newspapers were guilty of shared responsibility "for the global climate of indiscipline and public disorder" that contributed to the putsch.

Newspapers like O Seculo and Diario de Noticias—both Lisbon morning dailies—have been publishing thinly veiled appeals in recent weeks for an insurrection against the government.

In another measure, designed to stabilize the failing economy, the council suspended new labor negotiations until the end of the year. That amounted to a wage freeze as Communist-run unions were preparing to pressure beleaguered firms for salary increases that neither the state-run nor private enterprises can afford.



UPI.

Portuguese Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Ramalho Eanes.

John Paul Stevens to Succeed Douglas

Ford Appoints Chicago Appellate Judge to Supreme Court

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (IHT).—President Ford today nominated U.S. Appeals Court Judge John Paul Stevens to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court created by the resignation of Justice William Douglas.

In his brief announcement, Mr. Ford said that Judge Stevens, who now serves on the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago, would bring "professional and personal qualities of the highest order" to the Supreme Court.

The President said that he was announcing the nomination on the eve of his departure to China in order to get the fastest possible action from Congress in filling the Supreme Court vacancy. He told newsmen that the nomination would be formally submitted to the Senate on Monday, when members return from their weeklong Thanksgiving holiday.

Mr. Ford characterized the nomination of a Supreme Court justice as "one of the most important decisions a President has to make." He said that before making his choice he had thoroughly considered the views of a wide range of Americans in the legal profession, government and private life to find the person best qualified to serve.

The President said that Judge Stevens was held "in highest esteem" by his colleagues and "had had an outstanding career in private practice and on the federal bench."

Judge Stevens, 55, was appointed to the bench in 1970. Before that he was a partner in the Chicago law firm of Rothschild, Hart, Stevens and Barry.

He taught anti-trust law at Northwestern University and at the Chicago Law School between 1953 and 1955 and at the same time was a member of the attorney general's national commission studying anti-trust laws.

Judge Stevens is a graduate of the University of Chicago and of Northwestern Law School.

The announcement came as something of a surprise, since Mr. Ford had said only Wednesday that he would not make his final decision until after the 10-day China visit.

The nomination drew immediate support from the American Bar Association selection committee, which had investigated candidates for the Supreme Court post.

Warren Christopher, the chairman of the panel, said that Judge Stevens "meets high standards of professional competence, judicial temperament and integrity—the committee's highest evaluation."

Attorney General Edward Levi also praised the President's choice. "John Paul Stevens has been a strong and most able judge. For the many who know Judge Stevens and for those who will get to know him, I am sure it will be recognized that the nomination is a commitment to excellence," he said.

In Chicago, Judge Stevens issued a prepared statement promising that if confirmed he "will do everything in my power to render the best possible judicial service of which I am capable."

He said that he was greatly honored by the choice and thanked the President "for his expression of confidence in me."

Met Last Week

After the nomination was announced, presidential Press Secretary Ron Nessen told newsmen that Mr. Ford had met Judge Stevens for the first time at last week's White House dinner for the federal judiciary.

He said that the President had made his choice after reading the judge's decisions over the last five years.

The press secretary said that politics had not played a part in the President's search for a nominee. Mr. Nessen refused to comment on Judge Stevens's judicial philosophy, saying that newsmen would have to read the judge's decisions and decide for themselves.

Judge Stevens is little known publicly but he is widely respected in legal circles.

Philip Kurland, a University of Chicago law professor and respected authority on constitutional law, said that Judge Stevens could not be considered a "strict constructionist" nor an "activist."

Prof. Kurland, who is a close personal friend of the nominee, added that he felt that Judge Stevens would not take an "expansionist" view of his duties.

Justice Douglas, whose place Judge Stevens will fill if his nomination is confirmed, was considered the leading liberal on the high court bench. He was appointed by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1939 and served for 36 years, longer than any other justice.

Despite the importance which the President attached to the appointment, Mr. Ford's choice of Judge Stevens was made with almost unprecedented speed.

Justice Douglas resigned on Nov. 12, only 16 days ago. In most previous cases, a vacancy on the court has been filled only after weeks and sometimes even months of search.

Fretilin Unilaterally Declares Independence of East Timor

DILI, Portuguese Timor, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—This Portuguese colony was today declared independent in a surprise move by Fretilin, the political movement that claims to control most of the colony's territory.

Tonight, the population of Dili was celebrating the decision by dancing in the streets.

Members of Fretilin's Central Committee lowered the Portuguese flag this evening and replaced it with the flag of an independent East Timor.

After a minute's silence in honor of "the heroes who have died for our country," the independence declaration was read by Fretilin President Francisco Xavier do Amaral.

In Lisbon, a spokesman for President Francisco da Costa Gomes's Timor Office said that Portugal's Decolonization Committee will meet as soon as possible to discuss the declaration of independence.

Not Officially Told

The spokesman said that Portugal had not yet been told officially of the Fretilin move and asserted that Portugal had never formally abdicated its sovereignty over the territory.

In Jakarta, Indonesian officials tonight deplored the unilateral declaration of independence but they reaffirmed that Indonesia would not interfere unless asked to by Portugal. They denied a Fretilin charge that Indonesian ships and planes had bombarded the town of Atabae, about 28 miles southwest of Dili.

The officials said that the Fretilin announcement "would certainly be opposed by the people there."

They added that the move was not surprising in view of continued advances in East Timor by troops of Fretilin's opponents—the Timorese Democratic Union (UDT) and Apodeti, both of which are pro-Indonesian.

U.S. Holds Talks With Moscow on Role in Angola

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that the United States had discussed Soviet intervention in Angola with Soviet authorities.

At a news conference, Mr. Kissinger said that there had been a preliminary exchange of views with Soviet leaders but he added, "we have not had a conclusive response from them."

Reports from Angola have said that the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), backed by substantial shipments of Soviet arms and 3,000 Cuban military advisers and combat troops, have scored battlefield victories against rival factions.

Mr. Kissinger said that the United States cannot remain indifferent to Soviet intervention in Angola but he reaffirmed that Washington had no plans to participate militarily in the conflict.

News Analysis

Juan Carlos Lacks Full Power To Make Political Reforms

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, Nov. 28 (NYT).—Much is being asked of Spain's new King, Juan Carlos I, in the way of political change, but neither in law, in practice nor in prestige will he be able to wield the power that Generalissimo Francisco Franco did during his 39 years of rule.

Juan Carlos is being asked, in effect, to undo, more or less rapidly and completely, what his predecessor had done with unlimited power, including the designation of Juan Carlos himself in 1969. That decision had to be ratified by the Cortes (parliament). But, with only a few exceptions, none of the deputies could bring himself to go against the wishes of the "leader of Spain by the grace of God."

By decrees passed in January, 1938, before the end of the civil war, and in August, 1939, four months after the war's end, Franco held "supreme power," and was able to issue decrees having the force of law in all fields.

The first of the two decrees spoke of "previous deliberation of the government" but the second gave Franco the power to legislate without consultation with the government "when reasons of urgency make it advisable." These so-called "extraordinary prerogatives" ceased with the death of the man who exercised them.

Navarro's Power

Franco was head for life of the National Movement, the government's political arm and its only legal framework for political action. Upon his death, the chairmanship passed to the head of the government, now Premier Carlos Arias Navarro, as an automatic delegation of power from the King. The National Movement may someday disappear in favor of free and independent political parties, but in the meantime it is a bureaucratic stronghold of conservatism which could help block reform.

The only legislation now existing that authorizes association for political purposes gives the National Movement the power to approve and supervise the formation and activity of whatever associations are formed.

Franco's power by law to designate a royal successor and to exclude those considered incapable of reigning also was not transferred to Juan Carlos. The succession is regulated automatically according to Salic norms, which exclude women from reigning. Upon Juan Carlos's accession to the throne Saturday, his son, Felipe, became heir although he has two older sisters.

King's Power

Franco attended all formal cabinet meetings and up to 1973 was not only chief of state but chief of government as well. In 1973, he decided to name a premier but he could have at any time resumed that office. That will no longer be possible under the King, who may preside over cabinet meetings if he wishes but not over the government. It is probable that even most cabinet meetings will be held without his presence.

In practice and prestige, the King will find it difficult to impose his will with the same ease as did Franco. It almost never occurred to those who were willing to serve under the general to oppose him in any way and, up until very recently, even the resignation from an official post was considered a brazen act.

Service to Franco was conceived much as it is in the armed forces—one obeyed. It is probable that with reform the King will become a constitutional monarch whose wishes will carry increasingly less weight.



Associated Press.



United Press International.

Gough Whitlam (left) and Malcolm Fraser campaigning in the Australian elections.

For Dec. 13 General Elections

Bitter Campaign Divides Australia

SYDNEY, Nov. 28 (AP).—Australia is going through the most bitter and costly election campaign in its 74 years as a nation.

With each major party claiming—in all seriousness—that dictatorship and economic ruin will ensue unless it is elected, feelings are running high and tempers short as the country approaches election day, Dec. 13.

Taxi drivers in Sydney have pressed their two-way radios into the political battle, shouting "Rubbish!" and "You mug!" at anyone in the next cab who does not like their party. Party supporters are being urged to buy bronze "loyalty" plaques—at $190 a piece—with the image of their leader.

The Labor party says that it expects to spend the equivalent in Australian currency of $952,000 and sources in the conservative Liberal party say that they believe their expenses will run about $1.3 million for the three-week campaign. Both say that this is the largest amount their parties have ever spent on an election.

Law Is Ignored

Individual candidates for the House of Representatives and the Senate are limited to $630 each but this law is ignored by practically everyone.

The nation's 7 million voters are rallying behind either Labor party leader Gough Whitlam, who was fired as prime minister Nov. 11 by Queen Elizabeth's representative, or behind Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser's Liberal party.

[Mr. Fraser got a 55-per-cent approval rating in Gallup poll published here today, Reuters reported.

[The roll, published in the Sydney Sun, showed a 22-per-cent jump for Mr. Fraser in two weeks.

[Mr. Whitlam got an approval rating of 42 per cent in the same poll. He had the same rating in the previous poll.]

Inflation, Unemployment

Mr. Fraser's Liberals are stressing Australia's 12.6-per-cent inflation rate and the 5-per-cent jobless rate—twice last year's—in the 6-million-member work force. They claim that the Labor government could have shielded Australia far better from worldwide recession.

Mr. Whitlam maintains that his government did the best it could under the economic conditions and he is directing most of his efforts at claiming that Mr. Fraser's forces unseated him in a "bloodless coup d'état" that defied all Australian political conventions.

Governor General Sir John Kerr, the Queen's representative, dismissed Mr. Whitlam after Mr. Fraser's coalition, which controls the Senate, blocked Mr. Whitlam's 1975-76 budget for 28 days and the government began running out of money.

Mr. Whitlam claims that the House of Representatives, which the Laborites controlled, has the exclusive right to make and unmake governments.

Greece, Seeking EEC Entry, Tackles Farm Inefficiency

By Steven V. Roberts

LARISSA, Greece, Nov. 28 (NYT).—Standing on a hillside here in Thessaly on an autumn day, one can often see half a dozen tractors sowing wheat.

In some areas, machines have replaced animals and men, but many farms remain small and inefficient. Even though one or two tractors could do the work of those six, each farmer wants to use his own vehicle to plant his own field in his own way.

Now, however, modernization of agriculture has become an urgent necessity. Greece has applied to become a full member of the European Common Market and without vast improvements it cannot hope to compete with the farmers of Western Europe.

"We have to make some fundamental structural changes in both industry and agriculture," said Panayotis Papaligouras, the minister of economic coordination. "The Western countries solved these problems a generation ago but we must do it in a much shorter period. We have to change the small Greek farmer into an economic unit comparable to similar economic units in Italy or France or Belgium."

Agriculture accounts for less than 20 per cent of Greece's gross national product but it employs about 35 per cent of the work force. Modernization is, therefore, a social and political issue as well as an economic one. Government officials in Athens, 200 miles south of here, are worried about the growing gap between urban and rural incomes and the steady loss of population from Greece's farming regions.

This month, cotton growers from Thessaly, the major farming district, held demonstrations against the prices offered for their crops. The protests provoked heated debate in parliament and indicated that dissatisfied farmers could threaten this country's tenuous political stability.

In many countries, land reform means breaking up large estates but Greece has few large farms. The average farm here is only 7 to 10 acres, and even that is often divided into several widely scattered plots. As a result, most farmers cannot take advantage of economies of large-scale production and costs rise sharply.

In the early 1960s, the government instituted a program of land redistribution in which all the farmers in a village pooled their scattered holdings and were then assigned single plots equal to their total acreage. The plan has had some success, particularly here in Thessaly, but it has not solved the main problem of farms too small to be efficient.

Now the government is promoting "group cultivation," under which all the farmers in an area combine their land, work together and share the profits. The idea has met strong resistance, partly because farmers do not want to give up control over land they have inherited from their fathers and have worked all their lives.

"Individuality, our inherited sin, enters the picture and that's where we find all our difficulties," a provincial official said in Larissa. "You get 10 people together to cooperate and right away you have 10 different opinions."

Costs are further inflated by the lack of such basic things as irrigation and flood-control works. Greece has asked the Common Market for a loan of $480 million and most of it would go for agriculture.

The government also is trying to promote crops that can be sold elsewhere in Europe and to discourage cultivation of those that are less marketable.

Planners are hopeful that farmers will respond to incentives but agricultural prices here have always been subject to politics. The experts worry that economic judgments will be reversed by political pressures.

F. German Chief Sees No Chance Of Reunification

BERLIN, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—The East German head of state, Willi Stoph, said in a statement published here today that there was no chance of a future reunification of Germany.

East German newspapers reported that Mr. Stoph said during a meeting yesterday of the ruling Socialist Unity party's Central Committee:

"Our people are happy and fortunate to have finally left the dark imperialist past behind them."

Mr. Stoph also referred to a friendship treaty between East Germany and the Soviet Union, signed in Moscow last month, which omitted references to the goal of German reunification, the papers said.

Richardson Cites Interdependence Of Economies

PARIS, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Elliot Richardson, U.S. Ambassador to Britain and President Ford's nominee for secretary of commerce, emphasized today the need for world economic interdependence and the need to pursue a North-South dialogue.

He said in a speech here that continued U.S. deficit spending would lead to "national bankruptcy on one side or vast, complete cynicism on the other."

Mr. Richardson also said the United States should curtail its deficit spending but at the same time give more help to the poor countries. He said, "In my own view, we ought never to have allowed to develop a situation that even brought into question the sincerity of our long-term determination to help close the gap in living standards between the developed and developing world."

Prison Is Asked for 30 In Greek Torture Trial

ATHENS, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—The prosecutor at an Athens court-martial today demanded prison terms ranging from 2 months to 10 years for 30 Greek Army officers and enlisted men charged with torturing political prisoners under the dictatorship that crumbled last year. He asked for the acquittal of 6 other defendants.

Prosecution witnesses claimed that the defendants buried political prisoners up to their necks and threatened them with execution, unleashed wild dogs in their cells and beat them with batons and leather belts to make them confess. Most defendants pleaded not guilty but some said that, under orders from superiors, they did inflict torture.

2 Rightist Peronists Killed in Argentina

ROSARIO, Argentina, Nov. 28 (AP).—Two brothers who were right-wing Peronist militants were machine-gunned to death yesterday in a flareup of political violence after a two-week lull, police said today.

The incident occurred on the banks of the Parana River outside Rosario, Argentina's second largest city, 250 miles north of Buenos Aires.

Comet, Many Galaxies Found by Observatory

GENEVA, Nov. 28 (AP).—A comet and about 3,000 galaxies never observed before have been spotted from the new European Southern Observatory on the La Silla mountain in Chile, it was learned today.

The European Nuclear Research Center outside Geneva said the comet was expected to pass within 30 million kilometers of the sun on Feb. 26.

5 Hurt in Turkish Clash

ANKARA, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—Five students were seriously injured tonight, two of them with bullet wounds, after leftist and rightist students clashed in the southeastern city of Gaziantep, the independent Hurriyet Haber news agency reported.

Team Is to Study Sinai Needs for U.S. Technicians

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (NYT).—A U.S. government survey team will go to the Middle East next week to determine requirements for the stationing of 200 U.S. technicians in the Sinai to operate an early-warning electronic fence.

After weeks of delay, the Ford administration has approved plans for the three-station system that is an essential element of the Sinai disengagement agreement reached by Israel and Egypt in September.

Officials acknowledge that they are under a tight schedule in establishing the system, which is to go into operation by Feb. 22.

A reason for the delay was a debate over whether the system should be run by the government or by private industry. Since the only agencies with the technical competence were the Defense Department and the CIA, it was decided that governmental operation would not be acceptable to Congress or to the Egyptians and the Israelis and that, as much as possible, the project should be contracted to private industry, with the government retaining policy control.

That control will be exercised by an interagency board headed by a director who will be appointed by President Ford and will report to the President's special assistant for national security affairs.

25 Hurt as Airliner Avoids Collision in U.S.

DETROIT, Nov. 28 (UPI).—An American Airlines DC-10 with about 200 persons aboard swerved Wednesday to avoid an airborne collision with another jetliner. The plane then made an emergency landing at Detroit Municipal Airport to have injured passengers and crewmen removed, an airline spokesman said.

The spokesman said at least 25 persons, among them 15 passengers and 10 flight attendants, were injured. They were taken to Wayne County General Hospital for what the spokesman said were precautionary X-rays and treatment of lacerations.

Diplomacy Tops In U.S. Survey on Nation's Future

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP).—Pollster Louis Harris says a survey has found that, although Americans believe military strength was a major factor in building U.S. greatness, diplomacy is considered more important to the nation's future.

The Harris organization gave 1,519 subjects a list of national attributes and asked which have been—and which will be—major contributors to "making America great."

Rich natural resources, considered important by 91 per cent, won top ranking for the past. Industrial know-how and scientific progress was considered most important for the future. Hard-working people, the ownership of private property, guaranteed individual freedom and free mobility were rated high for both past and future.

But "military strength to keep the country from being invaded and conquered," which drew an 80-per-cent vote as a past contribution, fell off to 73 per cent for the future, 13th in importance.

"Being able to get along with other countries," meanwhile, ranked 13th for the past but seventh for the future. "The experience of a stalemated war in Korea and a losing war in Vietnam has taken its toll," the survey found.

Over War on Timor, Financial Scandal

Aid-Hungry Jakarta Treads Warily

By David A. Andelman

JAKARTA, Nov. 28 (NYT).—Indonesia, faced at home with a crippling financial scandal and on the island of Timor with a war that it is trying its best to disown, is fearful that it will lose military and civilian foreign aid, which it would like to see expanded.

There appears to be considerable sentiment outside the government and abroad that further aid is neither necessary nor desirable. To counteract such views Indonesian officials have been consulting in Washington, where it is said they have encountered skeptical questioning.

Nevertheless, due in large part to lobbying efforts here and the restructuring of U.S. relationships in Southeast Asia since the Communist victories in Indochina, the United States has offered to double military assistance next year and, rather than phase out economic assistance as had been planned as recently as a year ago, to increase it.

Indonesia's other principal donors seem to be doing the same and the entire question is likely to be at the top of the agenda of the talks between President Ford and President Suharto during Mr. Ford's brief visit here on his way home from China next month.

For some time then, at least until Congress approves more than $40 million in military grants and sales, Indonesians in the words of a senior military official, will be "on our best behavior."

Indonesian officials take every opportunity when talking with foreigners, particularly Americans, to point to their hands-off policy with respect to the civil war that is engulfing Portuguese Timor in the eastern part of the Indonesian archipelago.

Yet Indonesia has a real stake in the conflict. Three U.S.-supplied destroyers of the Indonesian Navy cruise the waters around Timor to prevent infiltration of arms by sea to the leftist rebels who seized control of the colony in August.

Indonesian forces, reportedly at the direct orders of President Suharto, have been showing remarkable restraint, for what is at stake is not merely the U.S. military assistance this year but more than $400 million more in assistance that the military is seeking from a variety of sources.

Australia, whose Labor party has shown a distinct lack of sympathy for the military government in Jakarta, is nevertheless planning a similar three-year program totaling $30 million in military grants. For the Australians Indonesia is a northern buffer.

The other principal donors of aid are Japan, France, West Germany and Britain and the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank.

On the domestic scene, nearly 50,000 political prisoners remain in custody, most without having been charged. Of a group of 1,300 released so far this year in an attempt to improve the government's image, many are still under surveillance and nearly a dozen have been rearrested.

Indonesian military men say the country is in the market for the relatively large quantities of materiel because of the obsolescence of much of its arms, including those supplied by Moscow during the era of President Sukarno.

Indonesia, the ninth largest oil producer and a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, has petroleum reserves that bring in nearly $3 billion in foreign exchange annually—more than 30 times U.S. economic assistance.

In view of this there was strong sentiment in Washington to cut off aid, but then Pertamina, the state oil company, nearly foundered in a financial scandal that pushed the country close to bankruptcy. Now economic assistance, which fell from more than $220 million in 1973 to $50 million last year and was to have ceased this year, is now back at $90 million.

All financial control over Pertamina was removed from its president, Gen. Ibnu Sutowo, when it was discovered that he was using short-term, high-interest loans from foreign banks to finance golf courses, housing, rice farms and other projects.

It will be with this in mind that representatives of the 15 members of the intergovernmental group on Indonesia, which coordinates economic assistance, will meet in Paris late next month to evaluate development projects Indonesia would like to see funded in the next year.

Reykjavik Votes Bonn Accord, Turns to U.K. Fishing Dispute

REYKJAVIK, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—Iceland's parliament approved a fishing treaty with West Germany today and Foreign Minister Einar Agustsson said this meant it could turn its full attention to its fisheries dispute with Britain.

"Now," Mr. Agustsson said, "we in the government can turn to the more serious matter of British armed violence against us."

Britain refuses to recognize a new, unilateral, 200-mile Icelandic fishing limit and about 40 of its trawlers are operating within the zone under naval protection.

[Mr. Agustsson said his country may withdraw from NATO if Britain does not recall its trawlers, United Press International reported.

["We can take up this matter of the invasion in NATO, with the possible result that we may leave the alliance," he said at a news conference.]

Mr. Agustsson said the government here would begin next week a careful study of possible countermeasures against the intrusion of British warships. Three British frigates are assembling in the area.

"While debating the German treaty we had simply no time to think about the British move," he said.

Under the treaty 40 West German trawlers will be allowed to catch 60,000 tons of fish a year within the 200-mile limit but only 5,000 tons will be cod, the fish involved in the dispute with Britain.

The 55,000 tons hauled in by the West Germans will be coalfish and ocean perch, under the terms of the treaty, which was approved by the Althing (parliament) today by 42 votes to 18 and will come into force on Monday.

The foreign minister said the recall of Iceland's ambassador in London was among possibilities in the next stage of the quarrel with Britain. He said the situation on the fishing grounds would determine whether the envoy would attend a NATO foreign ministers' conference in Brussels Dec. 10.

Justice Minister Olafur Johannesson said after today's Althing debate that Icelandic Coast Guard vessels had standing orders to cut the wires of British trawlers and arrest British "poachers."

He said he expected the dispute to last a long time.

The coast guard said today that a severe Arctic storm on the cod banks off the north and east coasts of Iceland was hindering fishing there.

Ulster Rivals Hold a Meeting In Dutch Town

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 28 (AP).—Members of the various rival groups in Northern Ireland are meeting north of here in an attempt to find common ground in the troubled province, it was disclosed at a press conference here today.

The meeting, at Bergen/Binnen, organized by the "Dutch-Northern Irish Advisory Committee," was described as a "success." The committee was formed a month ago by the Dutch Council of Churches in cooperation with its counterpart in Northern Ireland.

"Our main subject is the formation of co-religious workers' cooperatives, a field in which the Republican side has had some success and for which interest has been shown in the loyalist areas of Ulster," a spokesman said. The talks started on Wednesday and will end tomorrow.

He said the 30 participants included members of the Ulster Defense Association, the Ulster Volunteer Force, and the Provisional wing of the IRA, but not the Official wing.

The spokesman emphasized they were there as individuals and not as representatives of their various organizations.

Respirator Case Is Dismissed by N.Y. Prosecutor

MINEOLA, N.Y., Nov. 28 (AP).—The Nassau County district attorney said today that evidence in the death of 16-year-old Maryjane Dahl, who died after her hospital respirator was disconnected, did not justify a presentment to the grand jury.

District Attorney Denis Dillon said that the investigation had been unable to provide sufficient evidence to support the medical examiner's conclusion that the case was a homicide.

"The acute nature of the underlying diseases suffered by Maryjane Dahl on the day of her death makes it impossible to exclude these diseases as a competing cause of death," Mr. Dillon said.

Miss Dahl entered the hospital Oct. 25 with meningitis, Hodgkin's disease and kidney failure. The following day she lapsed into a coma and she died Nov. 2 after the respirator was disconnected.

New Zealand to Hold Nationwide Elections

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Nov. 28 (AP).—More than 1.9 million New Zealanders will go to the polls tomorrow to elect a government for the next three years. The choice is between Prime Minister Wallace Rowling's Labor party and opposition leader Robert Muldoon's National party.

Lowering of the voting age from 20 to 18 has increased the number of qualified voters by 20 per cent and made the election one of the most unpredictable in years.

Kin of Agnellis, A U.S. Citizen, Is Abducted in Italy

TURIN, Nov. 28 (AP).—The family of Carla Barba Navaretti, a U.S. relative of Italian auto magnate Giovanni Agnelli, asked today for press silence and a suspension of police investigations in the case to help contacts with the woman's kidnappers.

"So far, there has been no solid contact between the family and the kidnappers," said lawyer Massimo Ottolenghi. Mrs. Navaretti, 54, was born in Italy and is a naturalized U.S. citizen. Her son is married to Mr. Agnelli's only daughter.

Police sources said that they believed that calls received by the family after the kidnapping Wednesday had come from pranksters and not from the kidnappers.

Police sources speculated that the kidnapping was either for ransom or a reprisal by leftist urban guerrilla groups against the Fiat auto company, which the Agnellis own.

Fiat has denied newspaper reports that it had received a call from the kidnappers seeking a 10-billion lire ($15-million) ransom.

Other Rewards for Elite Group

U.K., French Foreign Services Get Top Value for Their Money

By Don Cook

PARIS, Nov. 27.—When it comes to the professional conduct and execution of foreign policy, the career diplomats of France and Britain have set a standard to which most of the foreign ministries of the world aspire.

But the diplomatic correspondents of Le Monde in Paris and the Times in London have been taking a hard look at some of the economic and professional facts of life which have to be faced behind the diplomatic masks at the Quai d'Orsay and Downing Street. An observer is left wondering how France and Britain manage to field any diplomatic service at all.

Elite, there is no question. The French Foreign Ministry takes in only about 9 or 10 young men a year from the cream of graduates at the civil service college, the Ecole Nationale d'Administration, founded by Charles de Gaulle after the war in 1946. Six or seven others enter each year as language specialists. The Foreign Office in London last year took in 16 successful candidates out of 900 applicants from universities all over the country.

In each case, the actual career diplomatic service within each ministry is only around 700 to 800 men. The total personnel of the French Foreign Ministry is 3,638 while the British operate their Foreign Office with about 6,500 persons.

Starting Salaries

The British pay a starting salary of around £3,000 ($6,000) a year, depending on the initial assignment. The French do better, starting off diplomats at around 35,000 francs ($8,000) a year.

On the way up the ladder, a great advantage which both the French and British diplomatic services enjoy is the relative certainty of having good chance of ending up as an ambassador with a top post.

But it is clearly the challenge and responsibility which preserves the quality—not the money.

The French did not supply cars for their ambassadors until last year. They had to buy their own, usually the most economical they could afford. Then Citroën gave a car to the ambassador in Bonn so he would not ride around in a German car. Now at last the government itself has decided that a car is not a frill. But it will be five years before all French ambassadors have official cars.

The British have had to close four embassies and a flock of consulates in the last year and have sent out instructions to cut the Queen's birthday parties in June to a minimum—small tea parties will be preferred. They plan to save around $150,000, which will pay for 10 commercial attaches.

At the end of the road in a top post, a British diplomat can anticipate a basic salary of a little more than $40,000 a year. The top annual base pay for a French diplomat is around $39,000 a year but there are many other bonus arrangements.

Although the British—particularly the Labor party—make a constant effort to broaden the social base of their service, more than half of the applicants still come from Oxford or Cambridge Universities. The French do not mind titles adorning their diplomatic service but their rigid requirement of graduation from ENA is forming an elite within the elite, no matter what the social origins of the graduate.

"There is no doubt that the diplomatic profession is a thankless one, especially in its early stages," Maurice Delarue wrote in Le Monde. "The young diplomat's work is appropriated by the ambassador who does as he pleases with it. It is easy for the head of a mission to take all the credit for his subordinate's perspicacity and blame all the stupidities on him."

"A man must show responsibility and judgment," David Spanier wrote in the Times. "But if he is overwilling to take on responsibility, that may show a lack of judgment. And if he displays too much judgment, that may be irresponsible. Hard it is, these days, to be diplomatic."

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Senate Study's Glare on 2 CIA Apologists

Ex-Envoy Korry Contradicted on His Chile Role

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (WP). —The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities has contradicted former Ambassador Edward Korry's disclaimers 2 1/2 years ago about U.S. intervention in the 1970 Chilean presidential election.

Among the assertions he made before the Senate Multinational Corporations subcommittee on March 27, 1973, was this statement:

"It was obvious from the historical record that we did not act in any manner that reflected a hard line, that the United States gave no support to any electoral candidate . . . that the United States did not seek to pressure, subvert, influence a single member of the Chilean Congress at any time in the entire four years of my stay [as ambassador]."

However, the intelligence committee's report last week quotes a message that Mr. Korry sent to President Eduardo Frei, long a favorite of the U.S. diplomatic establishment, encouraging him to support a secret U.S. plan to deny the 1970 Chilean election to Salvador Allende.

'All Within Our Power'

The Korry message said: "Frei should know that not a nut or bolt will be allowed to reach Chile under Allende. Once Allende comes to power we shall do all within our power to condemn Chile and the Chileans to utmost deprivation and poverty, a policy designed for a long time to come, to accelerate the hard features of a Communist society in Chile."

Statements issued on behalf of then President Richard Nixon that the United States played no interventionist role in Chile in 1970 were also strongly challenged by the committee's evidence of a presidentially ordered covert political war against the regime of Allende, a Marxist.

Also challenged were sworn statements of former Secretary of State William Rogers; incumbent Secretary Henry Kissinger, former CIA Director Richard Helms, former Assistant Secretary of State Charles Meyer and other State Department spokesmen.

Mr. Meyer commented earlier this week: "I have the feeling I was part of a James Bond scenario and didn't know it at the time."

Concerning Mr. Korry, the Senate committee reported that the former ambassador recommended to Washington a plan for "a $500,000 effort in [the Chilean] Congress to persuade certain shifts in voting on 24 October 1970." That was the date of the Chilean runoff election made necessary because Allende failed to win a majority in the popular election Sept. 4.

$350,000 CIA Fund

The 40 Committee, the U.S. government's top decision-making body for covert operations, authorized the CIA to give $350,000 to members of the Chilean



UPI.

Edward Korry

Congress to oppose Allende. The money was never spent, however, because of fears that the CIA's complicity would become known.

In another major contradiction, the Senate report said that after a National Security Council meeting on Sept. 14, 1970, Mr. Korry received a go-ahead from Washington to implement a plan to divert votes in the Chilean Congress to the candidacy of Jorge Alessandri, an aging conservative. Mr. Alessandri, once awarded the presidency by the Congress, was to resign, leaving the incumbent Christian Democrat, Mr. Frei, constitutionally free to succeed himself in the presidency. (Chile's Constitution bars a president from succeeding himself.)

In his 1973 testimony to the subcommittee which was investigating efforts by the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. to block the 1970 election of Allende, Mr. Korry said that the United States "did not get involved in the so-called Alessandri formula."

Role Is Attested

But a CIA memo, disclosed in a footnote to the Senate committee report, confirmed Mr. Korry's role in the Alessandri formula.

Mr. Korry said yesterday: "I stand by every statement I have made to the committee and to the press." He added that he will testify publicly at the committee's hearings on Chile next week.

The Senate report also cited an ITT memo which, alluding to a Sept. 15, 1970, State Department message to Mr. Korry in Santiago, said:

"The big push has begun in Chile to assure a congressional victory for Jorge Alessandri on Oct. 24, as part of what has been dubbed the 'Alessandri formula' to prevent Chile from becoming a Communist state . . . Ambassador Edward Korry finally received a message from the State Department giving him the green light to move in the name of President Nixon. The message gave him maximum authority to do all possible—short of a Dominican Republic-type action—to keep Allende from taking power."

Helms Cover-Up Of Effort to Slay Castro Decried

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (NYT). —The report of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities about CIA-inspired assassination plots against foreign leaders has refocused attention on the record compiled by *Richard Helms*, now the U.S. ambassador to Iran, during much of his 26-year career with the agency.

The report's principal finding concerning Mr. Helms was that, while deputy director of the CIA, he failed to inform agency superiors and the White House *of efforts to kill Premier Fidel* Castro of Cuba, something that the Senate panel termed a "grave error in judgment."

Ron Nessen, the presidential press secretary, said that President Ford had seen nothing in the report's findings that would cause him to reconsider Mr. Helms's continued service as ambassador. A State Department spokesman said Tuesday that he had seen no indication of any such reconsideration, either.

Mr. Helms served for seven years as director of central intelligence, the agency's top post, before being named ambassador in 1972.

Watergate Connection

The Rockefeller commission, set up by Mr. Ford earlier this year to inquire into the CIA's domestic activities, criticized Mr. Helms in its report in June for "poor judgment" in destroying tape recordings and documents that might have related to the Watergate scandals.

The commission said that the destruction was ordered after Mr. Helms had received a request from Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., to retain in agency files all materials of possible relevance to the Watergate case.

Some of the CIA's activities, including domestic surveillance and the assassination plots, are under study by Justice Department prosecutors. According to department officials, the prosecutors are also examining for possible perjury some of Mr. Helms's testimony during the February, 1973, Senate confirmation hearings on his ambassadorial assignment.

Mr. Helms testified at the hearings that the CIA had never attempted to overthrow the Chilean government of President Salvador Allende.

Mr. Helms also testified that



AP.

Richard Helms

domestic police or surveillance functions by the agency.

Justice Department lawyers are understood to be comparing those statements by Mr. Helms with subsequent evidence that Hunt received *unwitting* assistance from the CIA in the 1971 burglary of the California office of Daniel Ellsberg's former psychiatrist, that the CIA spent upward of $10 million in an effort to overthrow the Allende government and that the CIA, under Mr. Helms, was involved in the surveillance of domestic dissidents and in formulating the Nixon administration's abortive plan for broadened domestic surveillance.

A well-placed Justice Department source indicated that no determination on the illegality of assassination plots had yet been made and that in Mr. Helms's case there was "no law against lying" to one's superiors in government.

The Justice Department is understood to be reluctant to proceed with any prosecutions before obtaining copies of the evidence collected by the Senate committee. *Committee sources have suggested* that such copies may not be made available.

No Comment

A spokesman at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran said last week that Mr. Helms would have "no comment" on the committee findings, which included the following:

• Mr. Helms, after the unsuccessful Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in April, 1961, ordered the reactivation of an effort—involving U.S. underworld figures—to kill Mr. Castro, but did not tell the CIA director, John McCone.

• Mr. Helms never stepped forward to correct the record when he learned in 1962 that Robert Kennedy, then the attorney general, had been misled into believing that the plots against Mr. Castro's life had been dropped after the Bay of Pigs invasion.

• Mr. Helms authorized a CIA subordinate to approach a prospective Cuban assassin in 1963 and represent himself as Robert Kennedy's personal representative, although the attorney general's approval had not been sought.

• When President Lyndon Johnson asked in 1967 for a complete report on the CIA's involvement in attempts on Mr. Castro's life, Mr. Helms, then director of the agency, did not mention at least one plot that had taken place after the Johnson administration began.

'We Were Not Involved'

"I don't recall whether we were asked," Mr. Helms testified, "but we were not involved, because it seemed to me that this was a clear violation of what our charter was." The National Security Act of 1947, which established the CIA, prohibits any

Kurdish Chief Barzani Made Unheralded U.S. Medical Visit

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (WP). —Kurdish leader Mulla Mustafa Barzani received medical treatment in the United States recently during an unpublicized, 51-day visit.

Gen. Barzani's stay, which ended Oct. 26, was sponsored by the CIA according to officials. CIA agents reportedly escorted the guerrilla leader to the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., where he was treated for an undisclosed ailment, and later accompanied him on trips that included national parks and monuments on the West Coast and here in Washington.

Gen. Barzani, 82, led the long and unsuccessful struggle for Kurdish independence in the mountains of Iraq, becoming a legendary guerrilla fighter. But in March, in a move later described by Gen. Barzani as betrayal, the Shah of Iran abruptly withdrew all support for the Kurdish cause in Iraq and Gen. Barzani and many followers were forced into exile in Tehran. The reason for Iran's move was a rapprochement with Iraq, which was encouraged by the United States.

Reports from Beirut, which cited Kurdish sources, said recently that Gen. Barzani's followers blame Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for deserting the Kurds.

They asserted that Mr. Kissinger early this year ended arms aid to the guerrillas. Before that, the sources said, the CIA had channeled "untraceable" shipments of Soviet and Chinese-made weapons to Gen. Barzani's units by way of Iran.

Gen. Barzani's only reported contact in the United States with a senior official was two days before his departure, when Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Joseph Sisco met with him for 45 minutes at a house in a wooded area of northern Virginia.

A U.S. official described the visit as "sentimental." He said that Gen. Barzani made no requests of Mr. Sisco but pleaded that the United States not forget the Kurdish people.

About 80,000 of the several hundred thousand Kurds who fled from Iraq to Iran after the collapse of the struggle are still in Iran, many in refugee camps. The rest have returned.

Kurdish sources here claim that Iran seeks to deport many of the remaining Kurds to Iraq against their will.

UN Probe

State Department officials said this week that they had received similar reports in September and passed them on to the United Nations high commissioner for refugees in Geneva. Officials said that the UN has found no evidence to indicate forced deportation is under way and reports that the Kurdish guerrilla leaders support repatriation efforts.

According to a Kurd now living here, Gen. Barzani complained to a friend during his Minnesota stay that he was "surrounded and restricted," and unable to make contact with U.S. officials, such as Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., and AFL-CIO president George Meany, who have taken an interest in the Kurdish cause.

CIA officials this week denied that they had put any pressure on Gen. Barzani and said he had been free to make contacts.

Nixon Case Cited In Calley Appeal To High Court

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP). —William Calley Jr. appealed his My Lai massacre conviction to the Supreme Court today, saying Congress should have been compelled to release confidential data in his trial just as President Nixon was compelled to do in the Watergate scandal.

Calley, 32, who sought unsuccessfully to use secret congressional testimony in his defense, noted that the high court had rejected Mr. Nixon's claim of confidentiality for the Watergate tapes.

Calley's attorney said the court's ruling on Mr. Nixon held that no man or institution is above the law.

The former first lieutenant has been living as a civilian in Columbus, Ga. since his 1971 court-martial conviction was overturned on Sept. 25 of last year.

New Device in U.S. Monitors Life Signs Deep in the Brain

By George Getze

IRVINE, Calif., Nov. 28.—A monitor able to detect electrical signals aroused deep in the human brain by sound has been developed at the University of California at Irvine as a means of determining "brain death."

The ultrasensitive monitoring device, designed by Dr. Arnold Starr, a neurology professor at the College of Medicine here, is being used as a supplement to the electroencephalograph, which records electrical activity from the surface of the brain but is not sensitive enough to record the deep brain waves.

"Brain death, in today's definition, involves a decision by the clinician that the brain has suffered massive and irreversible injuries," Dr. Starr said in an interview.

"While [consideration of] the *injury or disease* is probably a key factor in that decision, where there is reasonable doubt that a person has suffered such an injury, the clinical examination and diagnostic studies become extremely important," he said.

Vital Functions' Control

He said that an electroencephalogram's limitations make the more sensitive measurements desirable. He added that studies of activity deep in the brain are especially important because that area controls breathing, blood pressure and consciousness.

His new monitor has been used to study brain malfunctions in more than 400 patients, including 26 whose brains appeared to have "died" because no surface brain wave activity was recordable.

"In several cases where the patient appeared to be 'brain dead,' we detected auditory brain stem responses," Dr. Starr said.

"Upon further examination it was found that these patients had taken overdoses of drugs," Dr. Starr said. "They eventually recovered."

His monitoring device consists of a set of earphones placed on the patient that stimulate the brain's auditory pathway with a series of clicks.

A pair of amplifiers boosts the signal to the patient while a filtering system eliminates other electrical noise.

Research has shown that a normal sound signal passes through seven interconnective nerve centers in the brain, from point of origin to the cortex.

Diagnosis Aid

Scientists at the college here are finding that changes in the responses at specific nerve centers can be studied to determine a particular brain disease or malfunction.

Dr. Starr said: "The new machine gives additional information that was previously not available. This is a beginning of an understanding of the functional capacities of the deep brain."

"For thousands of years society has equated death with the stopping of the heartbeat," he noted, but added:

"I think that a definition of death that includes massive and irreversible destruction of the brain is correct and we have found, by the initial monitoring of our machine, that there appears to be a point of no return in the dying of the brain."

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Canadian Arms Plans

OTTAWA, Nov. 28 (AP).—Canada plans to buy 18 long-range patrol planes from Lockheed Aircraft Corp. for $950 million and pay up to $300 million for improved tanks as part of a general increase in defense spending, Defense Minister James Richardson has said.

Statistical Investigation Under Way

Experts Seek Cause of U.S. Cancer-Death Surge

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (NYT). —National cancer experts, baffled by the apparently sudden rise in the cancer death rate reported earlier this month, are searching their records for some clue to the cause.

According to provisional figures issued by the National Center for Health Statistics, the increase in the nation's cancer death rate for the first seven months of this year was perhaps five times higher than expected.

Instead of about a 1 per cent annual increase in the number of cancer deaths per 100,000 persons in the population—a rate which has prevailed for decades—the rate jumped to 5.2 per cent.

At the worst, some cancer statisticians say, the jump may represent the mushrooming of a long-forecasted epidemic of lung cancer among women. At best, it may be the indirect result of a drop in the rate of deaths from heart disease—the nation's leading killer—leaving more persons susceptible to death from cancer.

Fluke Discounted

More conservative experts believe that the increase will turn out to be a statistical fluke, the result of some change in the way cancer death statistics are collected.

However, new data from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. indicate that a real increase has indeed occurred. Metropolitan has found a 6-per-cent increase in the cancer death rate among its policy holders for the first six months of this year. In previous years, going back to 1968, the increase has not exceeded 1 per cent.

At the same time, the Metropolitan statistics show a 7-percent jump in deaths from lung cancer for the first half of this year compared with the same six months of last year.

Thus far, the intense analysis of the national data under way at the National Cancer Institute has been unrevealing.

"Unless the National Center for Health Statistics is concealing something or is unaware of some change in their data collection process, we haven't yet found any evidence that the increase is the result of a statistical artifact," Dr. Marvin Schneiderman, one of the institute's chief statisticians, said.

Gleaning Registries

"Therefore, we've got to look at this seriously and see what we can find," he added. Accordingly, four experts at the institute's biometry branch are collecting and combing through thousands of numbers gleaned from cancer registries across the country.

"We are going to look at the fine details—the distribution of cancer deaths across such categories as age, sex, race, region of the country and kind of cancer," explained Dr. Leonard Chiazze, chief of the institute's *biometry branch*. Analyses of these data may reveal a dramatic increase in cancer deaths among certain persons or for certain kinds of cancers that could account for the overall rise.

In addition to lung cancer among women, which has been increasing since the 1960s, the experts are looking closely at cancer of the uterus, which in some parts of the country has increased precipitously in the last few years as a result, some think, of the growing use of estrogen therapy during and after menopause.

An explanation that is almost universally discounted—at this point, at least—is the introduction into the environment perhaps 10 or 20 years ago of a new cancer-causing agent, the effec of which are just now show ing up.

Although cancer-causing agen tend to have a time-bomb effe —a long latency period betwee the time of first exposure an the final development of obvio cancer, the bomb does not g off at the same time for every one exposed. A newly introdu ed cancer cause shows up slow ly in the death statistics, increa ing the rate 1 or 2 per cent year.

Lottery Overhaul Is Announced for New York State

ALBANY, N.Y., Nov. 28 (AP).—Gov. Hugh Carey announced a complete overhaul of New York State's troubled lottery system today, including the layoffs of all 318 members of the lottery division.

The governor had placed a freeze on the lottery last month after it was disclosed that multiple tickets bearing the same number had been printed and distributed for the Oct. 31 drawing.

It was revealed that nearly half of the weekly $250,000 top prizes were not awarded and that many other prizes also were undistributed because the winning numbers were on tickets that were never sold.

"In the weeks ahead, we will be making major changes in the lottery—changes that will restore the integrity of the game," Gov. Carey said.

Sources said it was expected that the lottery will be resurrected perhaps in February under an "instant winner" game now being played in such states as New Jersey. In that type of lottery, winning numbers are on tickets at the time of purchase. The buyer of the ticket rubs off a decal to reveal the number.

Dutch School Protests

THE HAGUE, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—About 90,000 teachers and students staged demonstrations and strikes throughout the Netherlands yesterday to protest government plans to cut next year's education budget by about 10 per cent.

Rain Helps to Contain 2 Big California Fires

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 28 (AP). —Aided by a rainstorm, firefighters contained two major fires yesterday that had burned out of control for five days.

At least 40 buildings were damaged and about 5,600 persons had to leave their homes at the height of the two fires—one in the foothills about 20 miles north of downtown Los Angeles, the other 20 miles to the east above the San Gabriel Valley—which burned more than 100 square miles of brush and timber.

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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, November 29-30, 1975

ABM Down...

In the history of the strategic nuclear arms race, there have been only two occasions when extensive public resistance has interfered with Pentagon plans. Curiously, both instances have involved so-called "defensive" measures: underground bomb shelters and the anti-ballistic-missile (ABM) system.

It is doubtful whether the man in the street in either case ever fully grasped the sophisticated strategic arguments pro and con that raged among civilian and military experts on the theory of nuclear warfare. But there was an almost visceral feeling against taking civilization underground or putting nuclear-armed missiles into urban neighborhoods. Both proposals undoubtedly were also resisted because they suggested preparation for fighting, rather than simply deterring, a nuclear war.

The big shelter program was abandoned quickly, but the ABM program got through the Senate by one vote in 1969—after several changes of mission and rationale—and, at a cost of $5.7 billion, was actually installed at one of 12 projected sites, the one at Grand Forks, N.D. Ultimately, the chief argument used by both the Johnson and Nixon administrations in gaining congressional approval was that the U.S. ABM system was an essential "bargaining chip" in inducing the Soviet Union to restrict its ABM system in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT-1).

Disproving this argument remains difficult. But there is ground for skepticism. There is good reason to believe that Soviet scientists and officials were even more impressed by the argument of U.S. scientists that the ABM system would not work effectively and was an enormous waste of money.

Moreover, both in the United States and Moscow, as the debate went forward, there was a growing realization—rejected at first by the Russians, who insisted a "defensive" system favored peace—that the ABM would have a destabilizing effect on the nuclear balance.

The Soviet Union, in any case, halted deployment of its Moscow ABM system after putting in 67 anti-missile missiles that were obsolete when installed, evidently feeling no need to add further to its bargaining chips during the SALT-1 talks. Finally, in what was probably the most important arms control agreement reached since Hiroshima, the SALT-1 treaty in 1972 limited ABM systems on both sides to two sites. Later, a reduction to a one-site limit was agreed.

The Defense Department's decision now, under congressional pressure, to close down the one U.S. site at Grand Forks, just as it has become fully operational brings that era to an end.

...MIRV Up

The irony is that a new threat of "crisis instability" is coming on the horizon just as the ABM disappears, a threat that the ABM itself helped to bring into being.

The U.S. MIRV multiple warhead missile, introduced to overwhelm the projected Soviet ABM system, was deployed even after it became clear that an extensive Soviet ABM system was not being built. The Soviet Union now has begun to deploy MIRVs on its big intercontinental missiles. Combined with increasing missile accuracy, the Soviet Union ultimately could acquire the capability of destroying the bulk of U.S. land-based missiles with a small part of its own force, since one multiple warhead missile could destroy several adversary silos. The United States has warned that it will match this Soviet capability, if it goes forward.

The U.S. SALT-2 effort early last year centered on an attempt to limit MIRV missile deployment. The ceilings that were agreed at the Ford-Brezhnev Vladivostok meeting in November, 1974, were a first step in this direction, but too high to be effective. The commitment there to negotiate for reductions in those ceilings must be pursued with vigor. Otherwise, the danger that was avoided by the ABM agreement—a first-strike advantage that could produce instability—will again confront the world, but in a much more deadly MIRV form.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Ruins of Ruins

Like all things human, even the glories that were Greece must fade away in time. But does man have to accelerate the process for the gains of a moment? That is the question that inevitably is being put to the government in Athens, which has approved a shipyard, a steel mill and a cement factory on the shore of the Ionian Bay where Telemachus arrived 3,000 years ago to ask old King Nestor for news of his father, Odysseus.

Put another way—the way the Greek government must have wanted it put—the question is whether the people of Pylos should be asked to go on depending on scraggly farms for a scraggly living so that scholars and artists will know that the ancient site on the Bay of Navarino is still there, untouched by the vulgarities of progress.

Between the two questions is a dilemma that Socrates and his pupils might have probed in a timeless dialogue on beauty and justice, but the chances are that they would no more have resolved it than their descendants.

Certainly the isles of Greece should not be blighted by industry. But just as certainly, the people of Pylos must eat. Even from the environmental standpoint, their flocking to cities for work is no answer. Four decades of industrial pollution have damaged the architectural gems of the Acropolis in Athens more than the preceding four centuries.

In the end one can expect no more than the sanest compromise. If there must be some industry jarring the Greek landscape, let it be the least offensive, under the strictest controls, in areas as concentrated as possible. The outside world can only ask that the Greek government weigh every possible alternative before imperiling the monuments and natural shrines of a culture in which the West in particular is profoundly rooted.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Congealed Cyprus Crisis

Cyprus these days rates few headlines—and even fewer visits from the world's jet-set statesmen. *It is a congealed crisis, smothered* in hopelessness and importance. No one has a pat solution. Therefore nothing gets done and, almost imperceptibly, a tragedy turns into something far worse—simply, a scandal. Turkey is behaving scandalously. They have not negotiated when they should . . . They have extended little besides the prospect of total humiliation to moderate Greeks.

Meanwhile, Cyprus lies irrevocably split: Turkish settlers are dumped on Greek land: refugees appear doomed to many bitter years in camps: thousands of persons remain missing. Sooner or later, Mr. Demirel and Mr. Denktash are going to have to negotiate, and such negotiations must inevitably involve the creation of a federal, two-region state, the return of some Greek land, the establishment of a viable central government, safe and free travel for all Cypriots, and the Turkish Army back where it belongs—in Turkey.

—From the Guardian (London).

Britain's Health Service

The demoralization now affecting the British Health Service is due to a number of causes, the chief of which is the frustrating effect of red tape. Administrative tasks take precedence over clinical work, the status of doctors and nursing personnel has been sharply reduced and the number and powers of managers increased correspondingly. Administrative personnel got faster promotions than those on the clinical side, especially nursing staffs. The service as a whole has become more and more impersonal as red tape has spread, and this affects not only the patients but doctors and nurses as well. Additionally, the process of decision-making has become more complicated—to the extent that no decisions are taken at all in this faceless machine. No one knows for certain what his responsibilities are, and fewer and fewer are prepared to accept any responsibility whatsoever. The current labor disputes affecting the British Health Service are symptomatic of this situation.

—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

Portugal: Avoiding Civil War

The political solution to avoid civil war in Portugal, now that the force of persuasion is drained, is to go to the bottom of the problem and tear out the roots of the Communist conspiracy in the army divisions and in the unions. The current explosive situation in Portugal can be evaluated as the reaction of the government to the rebellious action of the military on the extreme left.

—From Jornal do Brasil (Rio de Janeiro).

* * *

The Armed Forces Movement has now shown that it can act as effectively in its own defense as it did in bringing down the Caetano regime, if at a higher cost of dead and wounded. It has not yet shown that it can deal with Portugal's ever more pressing political, economic and administrative problems.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

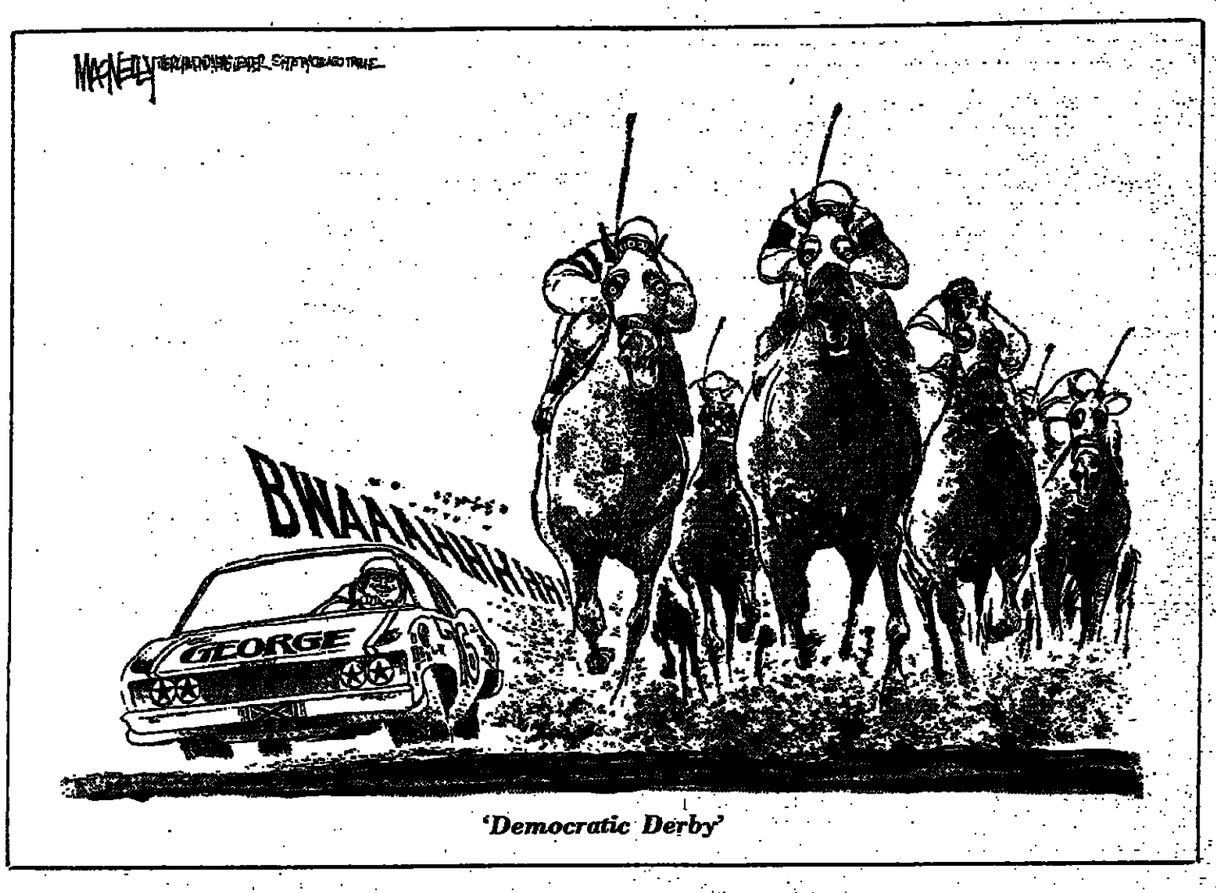
November 29, 1900

NEW YORK.—Three hundred representative business men assembled at the Chamber of Commerce here yesterday afternoon, in answer to a call for a conference to plan out the campaign against the vice that is rampant in the city. Tammany was denounced for the existing conditions. The speakers included: Professor Felix Adler, Mr. Abram S. Hewitt and Mr. Jacob H. Schiff.

Fifty Years Ago

November 29, 1925

NEW YORK.—W.C. Fields, a shining star of the Ziegfeld Follies, has recently signed a five-year contract with Paramount Pictures. He will start work on Jan. 28, when his engagement with Ziegfeld will end. Much is expected of Mr. Fields who, it is said, will prove to be a great "discovery." This continues the trend of theater personalities being lured to the West Coast.



'Democratic Derby'

Looking at the Past and to the Future

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The practical question in most American minds these days is probably the present condition of their private lives—their families, their economic and spiritual security, and beyond this, their anxieties and hopes for the future.

But while the political prize of power in the next few years in Washington will undoubtedly go to the people who seem to understand these vague wonderings in the night about where we are, where our children are going, Washington seems almost hopelessly lost in the tangles, personalities, and controversies of the past.

Washington is backing into the future. It is starting new investigations into the murders of President Kennedy and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King jr. It is determined to know what role Henry Kissinger played years ago, not only in the invasion of Cambodia, but in the tragedies of Chile and Cyprus. In short, Washington seems to be lost in the past.

It is not satisfied that President Ford finally came around to the aid of New York City, but why he switched and why it took him so long. It is fascinated by the riddle of the President's Cabinet changes—who "got" Schlesinger at Defense, and Colby at the Central Intelligence Agency—and why Pat Moynihan almost quit as ambassador to the United Nations, and then was given a phony vote of confidence by Ford and Kissinger, who didn't think the issue was worth another political flap.

All these things are interesting and good journalism, and even worth pursuing—on Santayana's theory that people who don't pay attention to the blunders of the past are fated to relive them. Nobody here would mind much if these investigating impulses about past events were a minor theme leading to remedies in the future, but they are now the dominant theme in Washington.

The Democrats, in control of Congress, are blaming the President for high prices, unemployment and interest rates. The President is blaming the Democrats for the inflation and most other disasters. George McGovern is barking back to his spectacular ideological defeat in the presidential campaign of 1972 and urging his party to be faithful above all else to busing kids to school against the experience and even the will of blacks and whites alike.

It is interesting in this struggle how many men, for various reasons, have decided to give up. The resignation rate in the House and Senate in recent years is much higher than ever before. Serious members of both houses, even in middle age, have decided to go home, and the leaders of Congress, and the executive Cabinet, are now looking gloomily to the future after the election of 1976.

Nelson Rockefeller's withdrawal from the race for the vice-presidency next year is only the most prominent case in point. The Republican leader of the Senate, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, is pulling out. Mike Mansfield of Montana, the majority leader and conscience of the Senate, will probably not run again. Speaker Carl Albert of the House of Representatives will either retire, or if he insists on going on, be defeated and even humiliated.

So when you look to the future in this town, you have to think about a different set of questions and a different cast of characters. The majority leader of the Senate at the end of next year will probably not be Mike Mansfield of Montana but Robert Byrd of West Virginia. The Speaker of the House will probably not be Carl Albert of Oklahoma but Tip O'Neill of Massachusetts.

So for the moment, everything is the same here but everything is in the process of change.

Fortunately, outside the political struggle of this capital, some people and institutions are thinking about the problems of the coming age. For example, Kingman Brewster, the president of Yale, made a remarkable speech, in the name of Winston Churchill, before the English-Speaking Union of the British Commonwealth in London on Thanksgiving Day.

He raised the sort of questions for the future that probably should replace the dreary debates of the past in Washington. Are we capable of the discipline necessary for the survival of Western civilization, he asked. And is that discipline consistent with our ideals of individual freedom?

Should we not be thinking about the graduated tax on expenditures rather than on income? What are we to do about congressmen who have to run every two years and vote outrageous expenditures because they are thinking primarily about reelection?

"Our task," he said, "is to make the massive public spending power subject to a rule of law, just as we once brought the police power and the taxing power under constant restraint."

The English-speaking peoples, he concluded, still have enough geography and power to defend their interests and ideals of freedom.

"We have not lost our global mission," he said. "It will best be fulfilled by proving that most ancient liberal art—the art of having it both ways. It is still our task to prove to the world that we can have both liberty and an order which is perceived as fair."

But Washington is not talking about this eternal dilemma, or thinking like Brewster about practical tax reform to assure capital investment, jobs, health and education. It is thinking about the future only in terms of arguments that might win the next presidential election. And this is the present dilemma and tragedy of this town.

Chile and the Coldest War

By C. L. Sulzberger

ANTOFAGASTA, Chile.—On a visit to Santiago four years ago, French Ambassador René Saint-Légier told me that Chile lay "at the heart of the Sino-Soviet argument." Although Saint-Légier had been Gen. De Gaulle's diplomatic counselor and boasted a distinguished reputation, at the time I thought he was nuts. Now I am not so sure.

In 1971 Salvador Allende, leading a decidedly left-wing coalition, was president of this country. The Chinese, according to France's envoy, were already popular among the increasingly leftist Allende regime and were "moving in." That was the year Chile recognized China. The worried Russians withdrew their ambassador and replaced him with a man ordered to develop wider political and economic ties.

Allende, of course, is gone—a suicide in September, 1973, when the current President, Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugart, seized power in a bloody putsch. The new dictatorship promptly declared war on all brands of Marxism and proceeded to eliminate any traces of the doctrine it could discover.

Uprooting

During an extremely long talk in this far northern port and copper center, Pinochet said to me: "Communism should be faced by an authoritarian government which has the capacity to act decisively." His various police, secret police and security organs are busily uprooting anything and anyone suspected of Marxist taints.

The regime's dogma is bleakly, totally anti-Communist. Pinochet calls it "a perverse doctrine seeking to destroy human achievements and to impose a materialistic system." One result has been breaking diplomatic links between Chile and the Communist world. All Marxist states withdrew their embassies—that is, all but heretical Romania and China, the latter being the most revolutionary Communist nation.

I asked Pinochet what the Soviet Union (plus its chief Latin American ally, Cuba) and China were up to here. He said: "Russia and Cuba are trying to recover their position, to make Chile the South American base it was under Allende. This country was then the center for all their activities throughout the continent—for guerrillas, for distribution of funds, and for sending terrorists arms throughout South America.

"But China, that is different. China has not participated in this. China has behaved well." The President did not mention Romania, which he clearly holds to be of little significance in this area.

I asked whether, despite Moscow's hostility, there was any truth in reports I had heard that Chile was secretly negotiating the purchase of Soviet tanks through Bulgaria (via a Sofia organization called Kintex). I said some speculation suggested only a handful of tanks were involved but that he, Pinochet, irked by U.S. reluctance to provide him arms, wanted to provoke reaction in Washington by showing he had alternative sources.

The President indignantly denied this. "Absolutely not," he said. "That is quite untrue. Anyway, if I wanted to provoke a United States reaction I would order French or German tanks." It seemed from his attitude that his ideological bias was total, even affecting such pragmatic affairs as national defense.

Doubtfully, I then inquired whether another rumor was correct, namely that Chile was discussing with Peking a $58-million loan to this tottering economy under an arrangement that would give China access to Chilean copper. Much to my surprise, he confirmed this.

He said discussions with the Chinese had begun during the Allende era but were being continued now, after having been suspended. "The matter remains open and the loan is still pending," he added. I confirmed this in conversation with the Chilean who has been a principal negotiating contact with Peking's ambassador, a man he describes as "very, very patient."

Muted Opposition

Many Chileans, especially among the muted opposition, doubt if China will ever go through with the deal. Their argument is that Peking is just teasing Pinochet. Some people contend that, with a potentially revolutionary situation building up here in the wake of this regime (whenever that may come), China cannot afford to sacrifice its prestige among Chilean intellectuals and guerrillas.

Perhaps. Yet one should remember that in its furious competition with Moscow, Peking has been brutally realistic on many issues that would seem beclouded by dogma. Thus it courts West Germany and vigorously urges a stronger NATO.

One Western diplomat ruefully observes: "Maybe China reckons there must be something good about any regime that is as violently anti-Soviet as that of General Pinochet."

Chile is certainly not, in Saint-Légier's words, "at the heart" of the coldest war between the Communist behemoths. But it figures.

Moynihan: How to Upset The British

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—Ivor Richard, Q.C., is nowadays the toast of the pusillanimous set, within the State Department and outside it, for his oh-so-worldly denunciation of the recent activity of his U.S. counterpart in the UN, Daniel Patrick Moynihan. Mr. Richard is the ambassador from Great Britain, and he is lecturing us now on how to behave in the UN, his special credentials being Britain's foreign policy during the century which bred two world wars, the Versailles Peace Treaty, and approximately as many dictatorships as there were former British colonies—with the exception of Rhodesia, which Mr. Richard's superiors regularly denounce in accents that would embarrass even Mr. Moynihan.

What is it that upsets Mr. Richard? Well, it is the zeal with which Mr. Moynihan has lately denounced the policies of Col. Amin, and the Zionist resolution of the General Assembly. Don't you understand, Mr. Richard said in his speech to the board of directors of the UN Association of the U.S.A., that in fact the vaunted Arab-African majority is actually "breaking down"? That is the good news, but five minutes later Mr. Richard asked his listeners to "remember" that the new, and weak countries feel "a desire for unity" because—presumably like the Arab countries—they are so poor and weak.

Emotional Issues

What really causes Mr. Richard to despair—so much so that he quotes King Lear, and invokes the memory of Savonarola—is Mr. Moynihan's reaction to the UN vote on "purely ideological and emotional issues." He wouldn't catch Ivor Richard doing any such thing. "I do not see it [the UN] as a forum in which to argue my own particular brand of political theology." "Certainly," he went on, "it is not geared as a confrontational arena in which to take on those countries whose political systems and ideology are different from mine... whatever else the place is, it is not the O.K. Corral and I am hardly Wyatt Earp."

I do not think that anyone would confuse Ivor Richard, Q.C., for Wyatt Earp. But I do think British ambassadors to the UN should thumb through the charter and the conventions of that body before coming to New York, though to be sure to read about the ideals of the UN is not the best preparation for tolerating it.

You see, the point of Mr. Moynihan's recent statements isn't that all countries should embrace any particular brand of political theology. If Mr. Richard were to stand up in the General Assembly and demand that everyone in the room sing "God Save the Queen," he would make himself even more absurd than he has now done. But Mr. Moynihan is not asking the UN to accept the hegemony of U.S. ideals. He is asking the UN to accept the UN's ideals.

Mr. Richard made great sport of the alleged U.S. failure at the UN to abide by the vote of the majority, and of U.S. criticisms of the UN as an institution—"You surely do not attack Parliament itself." But Mr. Moynihan is precisely defending the institution against the brazen corruption of it by the incumbent delegates. There must be as many anti-racist manifestos in the UN as there are saints' days in Costa Rica. Along comes a character from Uganda who practices racism with systematic zeal, and begins to attack other nations, including the United States. And a few weeks later, by a substantial majority, the General Assembly pronounces Zionism to be a form of racism, an equation even the languid Mr. Richard knows not to be the case. Suppose the General Assembly had ordained that the square root of 25 is three: Would Mr. Richard have been as tolerant?

Condescending?

As condescending? Because that, really, is what he is being. Mr. Moynihan is taking the UN seriously.

That is to say, he is attaching importance to its pronouncements and activities. Only by doing so can he invest it with a sense of responsibility. Mr. Richard comes from that long line of British diplomatic wiseman who considered Hitler as "purely an ideological and emotional issue." He should realize that the United States in these days is doing the lion's share of the work in keeping the Hitlers of this world at bay, and that under the circumstances, we, uniquely, must from time to time, roar like a lion; and when we do, which is not very often, Poor Richard ought to write that down in his almanac, instead of sticking out his tongue at the teacher.

Letters

Royal Mix-Up

King Olav of Norway, says William Tuohy (IHT, Nov. 22-23), "is married to Princess Martha of Sweden." I think not. The princess died in 1954, since then King Olav has been a widower.

Mr. Tuohy also says King Constantine of Greece "fled to Rome at the time of the colonels' coup in [April] 1967." He did not. He left Greece after his own unsuccessful coup against the colonels in December, 1967.

STELIO HOURMOUZIOS.
London.

Ed. Note: Mr. Hourmouzios is correct on both points. The IHT regrets the inaccuracies.

A Curdling Response

Writing about curds (IHT, Nov. 11), Waverley Root states that "nowadays more effete products like cream cheese have largely replaced them and curds are spoken of disparagingly." I would like to tell him, and everyone else, that at least in our household, curds are looked on as a good and useful food.

During the summer, when we have a surplus of milk, it is my chore to make the curds from unpasteurized milk, and I enjoy both making them and using them instead of cream cheese in baking.

LUCIA H. WATSON.
Waterville, Ireland.

Pursuit of U.S. Energy

The juxtaposition of the article "Dream of Bargain A-Power Fades as Reactor Costs Rise" (IHT, Nov. 18) with the earlier editorial-page article "In Pursuit of Energy by Using Solar Cells" (IHT, Nov. 14) is totally convincing.

Are the officials in Washington, who are about to pour another helping of energy-developing funds into the maw of the nuclear beast, listening to the facts?

RICHARD LOCKWOOD.
Vincennes, France.

Britain Afloat

As is my wont, I turned directly to the financial section of the IHT, Nov. 18, and was confronted by the following main stories: "Upturn in Europe Is Still Lagging." "British Steel Reports Record Loss," "GNP in Britain Falls." Then I read: "Britain may act soon to help its ailing color TV industry."

If this reflects the priorities of the British government, they may as well hoist anchor and float peacefully into the Atlantic.

As a British subject, I find this regrettable but consistent with my views on euthanasia.

ALAN R. BOND.
Welwyn, England.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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News Analysis

U.S. Apparently Is Supporting Moslem Premier in Lebanon

By James M. Markham

BEIRUT, Nov. 28 (NYT).—As would-be mediators from the Vatican, France and the UN come and go, the U.S. role in the Lebanese crisis has been obscured.

However, that role remains a subject of speculation and controversy because of the overt U.S. support for the Premier, a Moslem, and of questions about the supplying of guns to Christians.

In 1958, shortly after U.S. Marines landed on Beirut's beaches in the midst of a civil war, they established liaison with a highly disciplined Christian party called the Phalanges Libanaises, which was thought to be the bedrock of anti-Communism in Lebanon. The U.S. reportedly furnished the Phalangists with weapons and a radio transmitter.

An identity of interests was created—at least in the Arab mind—that the U.S. is still living with. Times have changed, however, and today the hardly disguised official policy of the U.S. government is sympathetic to Premier Rashid Karami, who is a centrist, and chilly toward President Suleiman Franjieh, a Christian allied with the Phalangists.

Letter From Kissinger

The policy was signaled on Nov. 6 in a letter from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger—conspicuously addressed to Mr. Karami, not to Mr. Franjieh, and made public by the embassy—that said: "I want you to know that my government very much hopes to see an end to the fighting in Lebanon and fully supports your government in its efforts to bring this about."

Then, in a apparent bow to Moslem demands for modification of the requirement of Moslem-Christian balance, Mr. Kissinger wished Mr. Karami "well in your effort to encourage all concerned to show the moderation and spirit of compromise that would seem to be necessary if there is to be an end to the violence and the commencement of a process of political accommodation leading to a new basis of stability with security for all your countrymen."

Mr. Karami has been the champion of gradual change in Lebanon's political system, which gives a predominant role to the Christian community although it is now a minority.

U.S. officials do not hide their belief that it is partly the intransigence of some Christian leaders, including the President, that is blocking reform.

The letter is said to have outraged Mr. Franjieh, who has been irritated at the U.S. government since last year, when narcotics detectives, leading specially trained dogs, inspected the luggage of his entourage when he arrived in New York to address the UN General Assembly.

Some Mystery

Although the U.S. seems to be backing Mr. Karami, its policy remains the subject of some mystery as well as controversy because it is not clear whether the United States is arming the Phalangists or some favored faction in the Christian camp.

U.S. officials insist that their hands are clean—that the days of 1958 are over. The U.S. interest in Lebanon, they maintain, is that it should remain stable since instability endangers the much larger enterprise of Mr. Kissinger's painstaking Middle East-ern diplomacy. If Syria and Israel were to clash in Lebanon, the Sinai agreement between the Israelis and Egyptians and other accords still in embryo would be shattered.

This assessment is widely accepted by European diplomats and others essentially sympathetic to U.S. policy in the Middle East.

Another view, sometimes expressed by Third World diplomats, is that the U.S. needs the Phalangists to keep the Palestinian guerrilla movement preoccupied and on the defensive, so they are less likely to upset Mr. Kissinger's diplomacy.

Beirut Calm; Truce Is Tied To 'Pay Day'

BEIRUT, Nov. 28 (NYT).—What some Lebanese called a "pay-day truce" took effect here today. The level of fighting dropped considerably and gunmen abandoned their positions in a number of streets.

Police said that traffic at most of the capital's entrances moved safely for the first time in 10 days. Members of a reconciliation committee went into the main confrontation lines in the suburbs of Chiyah and Ain al-Rummaneh, to try to calm antagonists. The committee members, representing rightist and leftist militias, hope that the cease-fire can be prolonged and normal business will be resumed Monday.

Interior Minister Camille Chamoun, after heading a meeting of top security officers, reported that the general situation "is continuing to improve."

'Bills Have to Be Paid'

But the leading daily newspaper, An Nahar, said that the public has no confidence in the truce. "This is the cease-fire of the end of the month, when salaries and bills have to be paid," it noted.

The paper recalled that at the end of each of the preceding seven months of crisis, the fighting had been reduced to enable combatants to replenish their supplies and obtain cash. But it recalled that the calm was soon shattered and clashes resumed after a few days.

A prominent member of parliament, Raymond Edde, commented: "There appears to be an agreement among the parties concerned to allow citizens to go back to their work for a few days and banks to reopen to pay salaries and wages, after which the clashes will flare up anew."

Fahd Opposes Partition

BEIRUT, Nov. 28 (NYT).—Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia warned today against the partition of Lebanon and said that his oil-rich country would not give assistance to a country "whose people will destroy this aid and turn it into ashes."

In an interview published by An Nahar, he urged continuation of the present coexistence among the Lebanese communities. "We will deal only with the Arab Lebanon which we have known for many years," Prince Fahd said.

Wilson Planning To Hold Talks on Doctors' Dispute

LONDON, Nov. 28 (NYT).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson announced today that he would meet with Sir Rodney Smith, president of the Royal College of Surgeons, next week to discuss a dispute between doctors and state hospitals over pay and working conditions.

The refusal of junior doctors in the National Health Service to work for more than a 40-hour week began to be felt seriously today. In some areas, patients waited five hours to see a doctor.

Part of the work of the junior doctors was being done today by the consultants—the top physicians and surgeons of the profession. But they have their own dispute with the National Health Service and this is expected to break out Monday.

Classified as junior doctors, those taking part in the overtime protest rank from interns to highly qualified resident physicians and surgeons. There are about 19,000 of them in the service and they received pay increases of up to 35 per cent in April.

Depression Cases Put at 100 Million

GENEVA, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—About 100 million persons—or 3 per cent of the world population—may be victims of nervous depression, a mental health expert disclosed this week.

Nervous disorders are increasing, according to Dr. Norman Sartorius, chief of the Office of Mental Health of the World Health Organization. He was writing in the WHO official bulletin.

He said that, despite the availability of effective treatment, there was every likelihood that cases of depression would continue to increase.

Swiss Press Price Rise

ZURICH, Nov. 28 (AP).—Swiss newspapers will raise subscription rates by between 9.5 and 12.5 per cent effective Jan. 1, the Swiss Publishers Association said today.



United Press International.

IS IT ART?—Berkeley mud-flat art, an assembly of sculptured trash on the edge of San Francisco Bay, has come a long way and this large model of a plane teetering atop an old piling represents the work at its nadir.

Result of Town's Initiative

'Dead' Lake in Yugoslavia Gets New Life

By Dusko Doder

SUBOTICA, Yugoslavia, Nov. 28 (WP).—In the spring of 1971, Lake Palic died, the victim of an industrial development program. A foul odor spread to the outskirts of Subotica and tens of thousands of dead fish floated on the surface.

Subotica decided to restore life to Lake Palic, which is only about five miles from the town center. Unable to obtain outside assistance, the residents of Subotica voted in a referendum to accept salary deductions to finance the reclamation project, which included a complete draining of the lake.

Tomorrow, town engineers will release water into the dry lakebed with the hope of restoring life to Palic.

Confident that the project will be successful, Dr. Djula Sajasi, a biologist who took part in it, said last week, "As soon as it gets refilled completely, I will drink a glass of water from the lake."

The total cost of the project approached $7 million, a substantial burden on Subotica, whose population is 80,000.

The V-shaped lake, which is five miles long, was drained and a canal dug to divert wastes from the town into a nearby river, the Tisa, which is a tributary of the Danube.

The most expensive aspect of the project was the construction of a water treatment plant at more than $4 million.

Subotica for decades had channeled all its waste waters into the lake. But industrial development in the last three decades, including the construction of a new chemical plant, had created noxious conditions in the lake that made all life impossible.

Once the lake was drained, pumps had to be used around the clock to keep it dry because of an underground well while bulldozers worked to remove more than 1 million cubic meters of muck, which was up to five feet thick on the bottom.

It was hydrogen sulfide rising from the muck that killed all the lake's fish in 1971. At that time Palic was stocked with pollution-resistant fish brought from the Far East because of earlier ecological problems that killed the previous fish.

A special fish, known as beli tostolobik, will be introduced once the lake is filled. Experts said it has great sensitivity to any type of water pollution. Moreover, the lake has been divided into three sections by underwater partitions to permit better control.

For nearly a century the resort was patronized by wealthy Hungarians when this part of Yugoslavia belonged to the old Austro-Hungarian Empire before World War I.

Big Checks, Unguarded Bank In Australia's Opal Capital

By Fox Butterfield

COOBER PEDY, Australia, Nov. 28 (NYT).—In the small whitewashed bank in this dusty desert town, a customer in sandals nonchalantly cashed a check for $60,000, no questions asked. It was a small one by local standards—they sometimes run up to $300,000.

The bank, which has neither a guard nor a hidden camera, has never been robbed. The theory is that a robber would have a hard time escaping, since it is 280 miles over a bad dirt road to the nearest town.

Moreover, Coober Pedy's 4,000 residents are used to such sums, for 80 per cent of the world's opals come from mines near the town, whose name, in the language of the Australian Aborigines, means "white man's burrows." In an average week, residents say, buyers from as far away as Hong Kong and Europe purchase about $1.26 million in opals from local miners.

While Coober Pedy's bank has never been robbed, miners keep rifles in their cave houses dug underground and they do not approve of any government. When a census taker tried to check on the town's population, he was reportedly driven out after his car was fired at three times.

Local Government

The closest thing to a town government is the Progress Association, an informal elected body that runs a drive-in movie theater to raise funds for the local school and a road grader.

Anyone can stake a claim to dig for the gems with $15.60 for a license and claim registration. Big mining companies are forbidden.

And best of all, since all transactions are strictly in cash, "only the stupid pay taxes," said Sergio Albrigo, a miner for 15 years who also doubled as the chef at the Opal Inn until it burned down last week.

Mr. Albrigo told of a Greek family that made a rich strike last month, sold its "parcel" for $900,000 and moved quietly back to Greece without the government ever knowing.

In the summer months, December through February, temperatures on the endless flat red plain around Coober Pedy reach 140 to 150 degrees Fahrenheit, hot enough to scorch a miner's hands when he climbs up the ladder from his shaft.

Less than 10 per cent of Coober Pedy's residents are native-born Australians, most being Greeks, Italians, Yugoslavs and some Americans.

"I came up on a tour bus, was in the pub on a Saturday night and just never left," said Jody Neilson, a young woman from Oregon. "There's no materialism here. People don't worry about what their neighbors are buying or doing." Miss Neilson teaches in the town school and works her own mine.

Not everyone strikes it rich, however. Some get discouraged and go home after months in the mines without finding an opal.

Premier Asks End To Japan Strike By Rail Workers

TOKYO, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Premier Takeo Miki told the Cabinet today that he would not bow to pressure by striking government employees and urged the workers to end their illegal walkout immediately.

The strike has halted national railroad service for the last three days, affecting at least 57 million passengers and the transport of cargo.

National railroad authorities said that the three-day stoppage, the longest in Japanese history, caused a revenue loss of about $43.3 million.

The stoppage is part of a joint strike organized by the 860,000-member Council of Public Corporation and Government Enterprise Workers Union to win the right to strike for public employees.

The council ignored Mr. Miki's appeal and vowed to carry on the strike until next Friday. It said that only the granting of the right to strike would end the walkout.

Comoros Seize French Property

MORONI, Comoro Islands, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—The government of the Comoro Islands ordered the nationalization yesterday of all French government property in this Indian Ocean archipelago.

An order signed by the National Executive Council president declared that the French property would now belong to the Comoro government, which declared its independence from France last summer.

The property involved includes radio and civil aviation equipment as well as buildings which once housed the local delegations of the French Justice and Finance Ministries.

Serenader in Mexico Shot Twice in Leg

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 28 (AP).—Jose Luis Arreola was serenading his girl friend beneath her balcony when a man, apparently a rival, leaped from a parked car and shot the singing lover, the police said today.

Mr. Arreola was hit twice in the right leg. The gunman fled. The serenaded senorita never appeared, police said.

$560,000 Settlement Frees Polish Vessel

BOSTON, Nov. 28 (UPI).—The Polish fishing vessel Humbak steamed out of Boston Harbor this week after its owners paid what was believed to be the largest settlement ever made for violation of U.S. waters—$560,000.

The Humbak left the Coast Guard station here at 2 p.m. after spending 13 days tied up at the Coast Guard pier, its crew confined to ship. The vessel was seized Nov. 12, the day after it was observed by patrol planes within the 12-mile coastal limit. The captain, Jan Ginter, was placed on a one-year unsupervised parole. The settlement was reached Tuesday with Capt. Ginter changing his plea in U.S. District Court to no contest.

Morocco Troops Take Key Town In West Sahara

RABAT, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—Units of the Moroccan armed forces penetrated 70 miles into the western Sahara yesterday and took over the desert town of Smara, about halfway between the Atlantic and the Algerian oasis of Tindouf, the Moroccan news agency said today.

The Moroccan troops were commanded by Col. Ahmed Dlimi, director of aides-de-camp of King Hassan and commander of military forces in south Morocco, which are estimated at 30,000 men.

The news agency gave no details of the type or number of forces involved in the occupation of Smara, which is a key town commanding routes across the northeastern corner of the territory, notably between Algeria and the capital, El Aiun.

Colonel Dlimi conferred in El Aiun earlier this week with Gen. Federico Gomez de Salazar, the Spanish governor-general of the territory, which is now run under a tripartite administration of Morocco, Mauritania and Spain.

The announcement was the first official indication of a Moroccan military take-over of the territory since King Hassan said on Tuesday that his troops were conducting "security operations" in the area.

3 Die in Paris Fire

PARIS, Nov. 28 (AP).—Two men and a women were killed by smoke inhalation Wednesday, following an explosion and fire. A fire department spokesman said they were working in an air conditioned office on the Rue La Boétie when the air ducts moved smoke into the room.

Libel Conviction Pleases Vatican

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 28 (AP).—The Vatican daily newspaper said today that the conviction of U.S. author Robert Katz was "a clarifying element in the defamation campaign" against the memory of the late Pope Pius XII.

Mr. Katz was given a suspended 14-month sentence by a Rome court yesterday for defaming Pope Pius in his book "Death in Rome," and the subsequent film on the 1944 Nazi slaying of 335 civilians in Rome. Also convicted were Carlo Ponti and George Cosmatos, producer and director of the film.

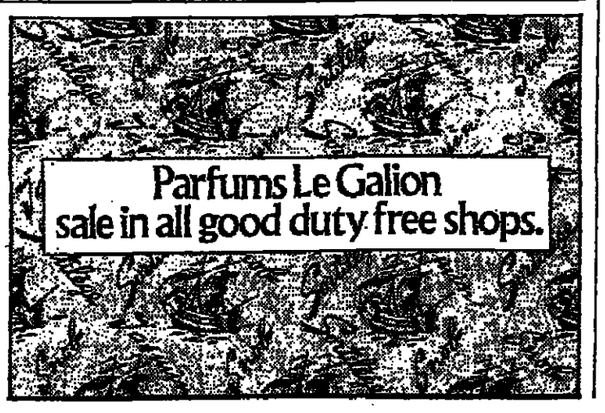
Mr. Katz, contended that Pope Pius did not do all he could to prevent the Nazi slaying of the civilians in reprisal for the Italian partisan killings of 33 German soldiers.

U.S. Anti-Tank Missile Going to 4 Countries

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—The U.S. Army announced Wednesday that it would deliver 8,700 wire-guided anti-tank missiles to Norway, the Netherlands, Iran and Morocco.

The Army did not say how many of the missiles, of a type used briefly by Israel during the 1973 Middle East war, would be delivered to each country. The missiles to be delivered to the four countries are part of an $81-million contract with the Hughes Aircraft Co. of California for a total of 33,000 wire-guided missiles.





World Church Council Hears Pleas for Women's Liberation

By Marjorie Hyer

NAIROBI, Nov. 28 (WP).—For the first time in its 27-year history the World Council of Churches today gave its full attention to the inequalities and injustices visited on women, who constitute the majority of its 500 million constituents around the world.

Women speakers sought to persuade the male-dominated assembly, in the sixth day of its three-week session here, that the liberation of women would benefit all humanity.

"We in the church have no right to ask people to listen to us unless we are ready to put our own house in order and are seen to be working to eliminate the evil effects of ignorance, role conditioning, fear of change and our own sins," Dr. Una Kroll, a London physician and author told the assembly.

Improvement Seen

Kiyoko Takeda Cho, a Japanese educator who is the only woman on the council's six-member Presidium, noted that women made up 22 per cent of the delegates at the assembly here, which she said was an "improvement" over the previous assembly where only 9 per cent were women.

Most of the women who spoke today dealt with inequities in society at large rather than limiting themselves to the church.

The complaints of women from the developing countries of Africa and Asia differed little from those of women from the more highly industrialized nations.

Annie Jiagge, a justice of the appeal court in Ghana, said that, in addition to the familiar complaints of job discrimination, less pay, bars to advancement and role stereotyping, there were many legal impediments in different countries.

"In many countries, a married woman is placed in the same group and subject to the same limitations as a juvenile or an imbecile," she declared.

She quoted the jurist Blackstone, who, she said, once "described marriage as a declaration of 'civil death' of a woman."

A woman, she continued, not only loses her family name at marriage, she may also in some countries "lose her nationality. She may even become stateless."

She cited divorce as an area in which women are at a disadvantage even in the most enlightened societies and virtually enslaved in backward ones.

Dr. Jiagge, at one time president of the UN Commission on the Status of Women, maintained that the liberation of women "holds the key to the population problem" in the long run. Advancement of women, she said, "is the best contraceptive discovered so far."

Following the women's session, Philip Potter, general secretary of the WCC, read a letter of "friendship, encouragement and Christian greetings" from Pope Paul VI.

The Pope pledged that the Catholic Church will continue to "promote the ecumenical movement and, wherever possible, to collaborate with the World Council of Churches."

Catholics cooperate with the WCC in a number of programs but the question of Catholic membership in the council has been shelved for the time being.

Eight Protestant churches in various parts of the world were formally received into membership in the WCC today. Among them was the 450,000-member Progressive National Baptist Convention, a predominantly black body in the United States.

Nigeria Removes State Governor, 200 Army Officers

LAGOS, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—The Nigerian military government today announced the removal of a state governor and 200 other army officers but reasserted that a countrywide purge of corrupt and inefficient officials was over.

The announcement, broadcast over Radio Nigeria, said that the governor of the East Central state, Col. Anthony Ochefu, was retired as a result of his conduct in his previous post as commander of the Lagos garrison.

The retirement of 169 officers and dismissal of 47 others ended "the current mass removal exercise in all sectors throughout the country," the announcement said.

"All officers in the public services and all ranks of the armed forces should now settle down to normal work," it added.

About 7,000 civil servants have also lost their jobs in the campaign against inefficiency following the July bloodless coup, which toppled the government of Gen. Yakubu Gowon.

Swedish Police Find Kidnap-Victim's Body

HELSINGBORG, Sweden, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—Police found the body today of a 27-year-old woman whose parents had earlier received one of her severed fingers and a ransom note demanding $80,000.

Louise Maarstad was found buried near a road not far from her parents' farm. A 20-year-old man is alleged by police to have confessed to the murder.

$750,000 Italian Holdup

TARANTO, Italy, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Five men armed with submachine guns robbed a building construction firm of 500 million lire ($750,000) today and escaped, police said. A guard was shot and two other guards were clubbed, police said.

The Fire Truck, Not the Fire, Stymies Town

SHANIKO, Ore., Nov. 28 (AP).—Residents of this tiny village fought a barn fire with garden hoses while a fire truck stood by unused.

Nobody knew how to operate it.

Sue Morelli, owner of the Shaniko Hotel, said that the only person who knew how to operate the truck was out of town at the time.

The barn burned to the ground late Wednesday but fire equipment from Madras, which is 45 miles away, kept the blaze from spreading.

Mrs. Morelli said that she hoped someone else in the town of 51 residents would be taught to operate the truck.

Soviet Far East Is Emerging From Geographical Isolation

By Christopher S. Wren

KHABAROVSK, U.S.S.R. (NYT).—The Soviet Far East has been quietly shaking off its long years of geographical and economic isolation.

Under Moscow's direction, Far Easterners have been trying to develop the natural wealth of the sprawling Pacific territories through hydroelectric dams and railroads, as well as imported Japanese technology.

Perhaps the most dramatic project is the new Baikal-Amur railroad being laid across eastern Siberia. When it is commissioned in 1982, it will lay open inaccessible regions of the Far East as well as Siberia to exploitation, with the raw materials dispatched to the growing network of Pacific ports.

But elsewhere in the Far East, dogged developmen efforts have given regions such as that of Khabarovsk an industrial growth rate running well above the national average.

Distant Land

The difficulties have been psychological as well as physical, for the Soviet Far East remains a distant land to most Russians. In fact, it looms geographically larger than Western Europe, with a ragged coastline stretching nearly 3,000 miles from the Bering Straits down to North Korea. By contrast, its population is only about 6 million.

Foreigners invariably mistake it for the easternmost part of Siberia, which actually ends somewhere east of Yakutsk and Chita. The confusion is understandable, for the Far East remains almost entirely closed to foreign visitors, in part for military reasons. Only the major city of Khabarovsk accommodates Western tourists.

With terrain ranging from mosquito-ridden swamps to permanently frozen wastelands, the Far East offers more than its share of paradoxes. Geographically it is Asian, lying well east of the rest of Asia, yet in culture and outlook it is European.

Despite the fighting between Soviet and Chinese troops on the Ussuri River six years ago, Far Easterners are far more casual about their Chinese neighbors than other Russians. And although the Far East leans foremost upon Moscow, it has been reorienting its economy gradually toward the Pacific Ocean.

Temperate Regions

The more temperate regions, encompassing forests, mountains and broad rivers, are visited by bitter winds in winter and sometimes devastating floods in summer. To the north, the climate grows so harsh that animals struggle to survive and men must be lured by the promise of double wages.

Yet the natural riches abound, from gold in Magadan to reports of oil off Sakhalin.

To tap such resources, Moscow has, with varying success, sought Japanese cooperation. This includes the development of the timber and paper industry, construction of the deep-water Vostochny port near Nakhodka, prospecting and drilling for oil and gas in the Sakhalin waters and extraction of natural gas and coal in Yakutia.

With one-sixth of Soviet timber reserves located in the Far East, timber-processing complexes are springing up like that at the port of Vanino, which employs Japanese technology.

Hydroelectric Power

In September, a new railroad bridge was finally completed across the mile-wide Amur River at Komsomolsk-na-Amure, cutting more than 600 miles off the existing Pacific rail route from Vladivostok. The Far East will assume increasing economic importance as container traffic grows across the trans-Siberian "land bridge" between Asia and Europe.

On the Zeya River, the Far East's first hydroelectric station, with a planned output of 1.2 million kilowatts, will begin operating this month. Two more hydroelectric stations are planned on the turbulent Bureya River and yet another on the Kolyma, giving the Far East its own power grid. On the peninsula of Kamchatka, volcanoes have even been tapped to provide thermal power.

The thousands of Japanese tourists who visit Khabarovsk annually are not disappointed. Khabarovsk, with its 500,000 mostly Slavic residents, looks like a typical European Russian City.

The exotic quality of the city is its location—less than 40 miles from the city center to the border with China. But Khabarovsk appears unruffled. "It doesn't make any difference for us," said Mayor Pavel Morozov, who noted that "the farther from Khabarovsk, the more the question is asked."

4 in Embassy Attack Are Charged in Bonn

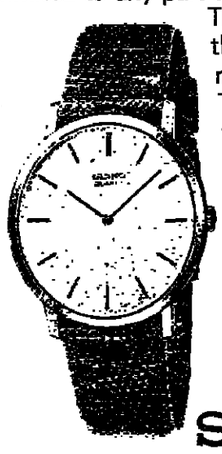
KARLSRUHE, West Germany, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—The West German federal prosecutor's office has filed charges against four anarchists arrested in April in connection with the attack on Bonn's Embassy in Stockholm, justice sources said here yesterday.

Two West German diplomats were killed after five guerrillas laid siege to the embassy, demanding the release of 26 anarchists held in West Germany. When the Bonn government refused, the guerrillas blew up the embassy.

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Emily Genauer: *When Russians Have a Chance to Show Their Art*

NEW YORK.—There have been no dramatic defections from the Soviet Union by painters and sculptors so far as we know. In fact, none of the 15 artists included in the first exhibition at Banakh Gallery, organized to present the works of contemporary Russians now in America, are defectors. All received visas, after varying waits and, in some cases, considerable difficulties. *Not all had announced that the* United States would be their eventual destination.

Perhaps they didn't defect because artists don't go on tour and haven't the opportunities available to dancers and musicians. Perhaps it is because the creative artist in the Soviet Union who is out of sympathy with the programs and principles of his government is in a greater dilemma than the interpretative artists.

The violinist can, after all, play a Beethoven concerto with the Moscow Symphony Orchestra as well as with any other. The dancer or singer may be occasionally obliged to perform in a banal propagandist work, but the usual program is more apt to consist of a classical ballet or a standard opera.

But the novelist writes about life and if he disapproves of the life he sees, he is in trouble, as in the case of Solzhenitsyn. The composer who experiments with the 12-tone scale can't get his work performed except, perhaps, by small groups of friends.

The painter or sculptor has, at least in theory, an easier time. He can lead a double life since his work needs neither performance nor presentation to exist. He can render to the state what it requires and, in fact, pays him a monthly stipend for (posters, illustrations, murals for government buildings, etc.) all executed in the realistic style considered most effective for propaganda programs. In the privacy of his studio he can create his own work.



Vladimir Ryklin's interpretive illustration for Gogol's "Nightmare," on view in a new New York gallery dedicated to works of Russian émigré artists.

The Studios

A few years ago I visited some of the studios of dissident artists in Moscow and Leningrad. Their works were generally sad. Abstract expressionism was then riding high as the international art movement. Russian artists were seeing color reproductions in news magazines left behind by tourists and in catalogues at various embassy libraries. They were attempting to experiment with the style themselves. What was chiefly wrong with the results was that from the photographs they were not able to visualize the enormous scale of most of the new works, works in which size was basic to effective expressiveness. They came up with Rothko-like postage stamps.

The painter, like the composer, may desperately miss the stimulation and exchange of ideas which public presentation of his work will provoke from other experimental artists. But avant-garde artists, like composers, don't find public presentation of their works in the United States nearly as easy as it may seem. Still, when they do get it, U.S. authorities don't charge in and break up the show, as happened a few months ago at an outdoor exhibition in a Moscow park.

Perhaps because the artist's role is relatively bearable, relatively few have until recently left the Soviet Union. Now, apparently, the monthly pay they receive there is no longer enough to compensate for lack of freedom to exhibit what they like. One takes for granted that the emigrating artists could no longer abide the political system, apart from professional restrictions placed on them. Perhaps some are Jews who left because of the government's stepped-up anti-Semitic policies.

Whatever the reasons, the paintings, prints and sculpture on view in the Banakh Gallery suggest that Soviet disapproval of the artists' working styles was not among them. Almost without exception the exhibits are highly proficient and thoroughly conventional, lacking originality or depth.

The most notable exception is Vladimir Ryklin, who emigrated from Moscow early this year. He is the best technician of the group and possibly the best known—his posters for international ballet companies have been seen in Europe. He is a gifted draftsman, working in a style that may be described as illustrational surrealism, going off into Daliesque and even Breughelian fantasies. The ideas and details of his pictures, many of them executed while he was still in Russia, and having to do with authoritarianism and brutality, would get him into trouble in his homeland. But in no way can his efforts be described as typifying the "formalism" the Soviets have outlawed since the efforts of the constructivists over a half-century ago.

Henry Neistadt and his wife Nina Usachova are also surrealists of some skill, painting a no less obvious message on human bestiality. Sergei Danilov paints highly stylized compositions that might be described as modern versions of ancient icons.

The closest to purely formal statement are the terracotta constructions of Alexander Neshdanov.

There is an irony in the timing of the arrival of these artists in the United States. Realism, from which, presumably, at least some of them wanted to be free, is finding more acceptance here than in many years. The push for free-swinging, anything-goes experimentation would seem to have subsided for the present.

Maybe this will be a boon for the Russians. They can continue to work as they have, with freedom to say whatever they like, the right to show it, and, through the new gallery, the possibility of selling it.

But oh that stipend! The U.S. government does not support artists with regular paychecks. Except for a few big-name artists, the living is hard and getting harder.

ART MARKET

Art Déco and Old Masters Show That Prosperity Has Returned to Paris

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Nov. 28 (IHT).—Two sales, of very different kinds, during the past week showed that prosperity has come back to the Paris market.

First, there was the sale of Art Déco furniture and objects. Then there was an auction of old masters and 17th and 18th-century art.

The Art Déco works were from the collection of designer Karl Lagerfeld, furniture and objects he has used in his own apartment. They had been bought between 1963 and 1975, mostly from Paris galleries, and offered a good cross-section of the decorative arts of the twenties.

The sale of the collection, the only one built up as a collection of Art Déco after World War II and auctioned, was looked on by professionals as a test. It passed, with the auction bringing a gross total of 794,000 francs, an achievement since Art Déco has been on a downward cycle for a few months.

The auction was held by Lucien Solanet, assisted by experts Félix Marcilhac and Lynne Thornton. Marcilhac spent a lot of time on the catalogue and great care was taken in its production, resulting in extensive presale publicity: The magazine L'Œil pointed out the significance of some pieces as sources of contemporary design.

One object mentioned by L'Œil was a metal lamp with a globe which revolved within a four-pronged pedestal which held, at a distance, a semi-spherical lamp shade. Another lot, a set of six silver-plated cocktail goblets, designed by Donald Desny before 1931, reflects the aesthetics of abstract geometricism. The 3,187 francs paid for the set reflects the appeal "modern" objects had for the public.

The other attraction was Karl Lagerfeld himself. The Hôtel Drouot was packed by people rarely seen there, people from the world of fashion and society. Collectors, too, came from all over the world—Sydney Lewis of Richmond, Va., and Barlach Heuer of Munich rubbed shoulders with the jet set and flea market dealers.

The works of Jean Fouquet, who specialized in cigarette cases, boxes and jewelry, sold very well. A large, flat, rectangular cigarette case, decorated with three bands of enamel, black, blue and silver, went up to 3,600 francs, while a smaller case with an abstract design of gold and silver made only 1,400—pointing out that precious objects of the twenties are still among the bargains on the market.

Traveling Show

A pendentive with applied black and green enamel in an abstract pattern was bought by Barlach Heuer for 16,990 francs—a reminder that the sale was no doubt helped by the traveling exhibition of Art Déco jewelry from the Heuer collection and book bindings from the Marcilhac collection now on view in Hamburg. The show includes several of Fouquet's best pieces.

Furniture was surprisingly low priced in some cases. A table designed by the most famous designer of the twenties, Emile-Jacques Ruhlmann, with legs shaped like fluted Doric columns, went to Micael Chow, the London restaurateur, for 35,700 francs. A fine steel and glass bar-showcase, also by Ruhlmann, was acquired by Marcilhac for 17,600 francs.



Mid-18th-century clock fetched 343,000 francs.

Probably the best buys in the sale were two lacquer panels, made by Jean Dunand. They made 21,600 francs and 23,600 francs, close to the lower estimates.

The sale, in addition to attracting an international audience, confirmed the predominant role of Paris in the Art Déco market.

The sale of old masters and decorative art of the 17th and 18th centuries was not a confirmation but a comeback. The grand total of 11,113,000 francs was the highest ever for France.

Four Collections

The auction, conducted by Etienne Ader, assisted by 10 experts, included objets d'art from four collections, all well known: that of Brazilian businessman Antenor Patino, the Espirito Santo family, the dukes of Cadaval and, finally, the late Mrs. Louis Guiraud.

The catalogue did not quite come up to that of the Art Déco sale, but it was finely produced and a big effort was made to advertise the sale.

The old masters sold erratically: A large Siennese triptych tentatively attributed to Taddeo di Bartolo (1363-1422), badly preserved and possibly restored but with some beautiful parts, sold for 625,000 francs. This would have been a small price if the triptych had lived up to its promise. But a lot of two huge views of Venice "from the workshop of Canaletto" sold well at 426,500 francs.

The decorative arts were the more interesting part of the sale. An ormolu chandelier of the Régence period rose to 330,000 francs and was immediately preempted by the French museums. It was announced at the beginning of the sale that an export license would not be granted, probably cutting the price by half and explaining why it sold for less than the 450,000 francs the late Mrs. Guiraud reportedly asked for it some six years ago.

The most expensive piece of furniture was a commode carrying Adam Weisweiler's stamp, which was knocked down at 880,000 francs; it is said to be similar to a Weisweiler commode which is in New York's Metropolitan Museum. This—as well as the 343,000 francs, a world price, paid for an ormolu clock of the mid-18th century, showing a rhinoceros on a pedestal—suggests that the 18th century is back in favor.

Economic crisis or not, the kind of prices that were being paid at the height of prosperity are being paid again. What is really new is that it is happening in Paris.

The 'Great-Public Writers' Vs. 'Small-Public Writers'

By Alden Whitman

NEW YORK, (NYT).—For Saul Bellow, there are basically two kinds of writers—those he calls "great-public writers" and those who are "small-public writers."

The category of "great-public writers," in which he includes himself, are those novelists and poets who express social concerns and who write for a general readership. The other group, he remarked in an interview about his current novel, "Humboldt's Gift," writes for a restricted audience and their importance has been exalted by critics and academics far beyond their significance.

"Eliot, Pound, Joyce and Proust, who are typical of the small-public writers, no doubt have produced interesting work," Bellow said, but they have become too much the darlings of the critics.

In addition to exalting the "small-public writers," critics have performed a disservice by attempting to classify "great-public writers" according to their ethnic origins, Bellow went on.

Ghetto Walls

"A few years ago it was fashionable to describe (Philip) Roth, (Bernard) Malamud and me as the Hart, Schaffner and Marx of writing," the novelist said. "The Protestant majority thought it had lost its grip, so the ghetto walls went up around us."

Academics and critics gave writers who were Jews or blacks a "ghetto description of themselves," he continued, adding with asperity: "It was a matter of giving a dog a bad name in order to hang him."

Furthermore, "by concentrating on Eliot, Pound, Joyce and Proust," academics have helped to allow social-protest writing to go out of fashion. "Once we had Carl Sandburg, Sherwood Anderson, Theodore Dreiser and Upton Sinclair," Bellow said. "Now, we have no one."

"They were our 'great-public writers'", he went on. Their novels were addressed to a mass audience, and they thought of themselves as spokesmen for a national conscience. They addressed grand issues of social justice and political concern. They were regarded as oracles.

"Abroad there were similar writers like Dickens, Shaw, Zola, H.G. Wells, who wrote well and as populist critics of the social system. Many of them were simplistic, and writers nowadays are, I think, put off by the complexity of social issues."

Role Taken Over

In addition, according to Bellow, the role of social-protest writing of earlier years has been taken over "by the media and crusading journalism." Ralph Nader, to a marked degree, has replaced Upton Sinclair, he said.

Nonetheless, Bellow regards himself as a critic of American life, as pungent in his way as his populist literary forebears were in theirs. Citing Charlie Citrine, the central character of "Humboldt's Gift," he said:

"Citrine represents my sense of the comic absurdity of American urban life. He is attached to people as a poet would be, but he also perceives the nonsense of the courts and lawyers, the absurdity of ambition and the hilarity of sexual mores.

"In fact, the whole novel is intended to hold up a mirror to our urban society and to show its noise, its incertitudes, its sense of crisis and despair, its standardization of pleasures. And the city is a universal for almost everyone in America."

Although American writers seem to have lost their leadership in public affairs ("They are not crying out for social justice as they used to"), writers cannot be socially passive, Bellow believes.

"It is very regrettable that many writers no longer take an interest in social questions," he said. "I know I am trying to recover ground in this respect. 'Humboldt's Gift' is about the United States as none of my previous books has been. It's really a picture of the States from the artist's point of view."

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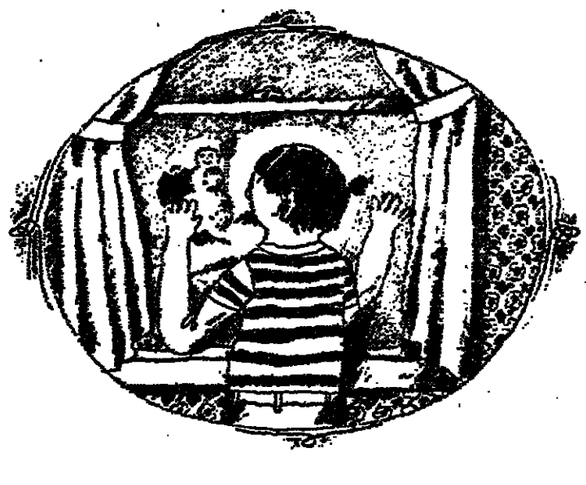
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Around the European Galleries

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...ian Miniatures, Galerie Marco Polo, 310 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 7, to Dec. 6.
Over 120 Indian miniatures ...ging from the 12th to the 19th ...tury and illustrating the great ...listic variety to be encountered ... that art. A beautiful collec...n handsomely presented in a ...anner that helps the viewer to ...tinguish and understand the ...fferent styles.

* * *

...nnard, Galerie Sapiro, 31 Rue ...s Miromesnil, Paris 8, to Dec. ...9.
"I would like to show what one ...s when one walks suddenly ...o a room, what the eye ...tches in a single glance," ...nnard said of his manner of ...awing. This excellent show is ...voted to his drawings and ...atercolors (about 100 items).

* * *

...orges Lemoine, Galerie Push, ...44 Rue Vaneau, Paris 7, to ...Dec. 6.
The letters of the alphabet ...ppear in these watercolors as ...ments in 26 little landscapes, ... a flight of autumn leaves ...lling from the tree and in ...rious other guises that have ...arm and discretion. The work ... well adjusted to the scope of ...s subject and is something ...re than illustrations for a ...ild's alphabet. Yet as such ...s pleasing and avoids all the ...mewhat hysterical contorsion...n which the fashionable illus...tors so often think is the ...per tone for children's books. ...stead it is a gentle and wel...ming little world.

* * *

...am van Velde, Galerie Maeght, ...13 Rue de Téhéran, Paris 8, to ...Dec. 20.
Thirty-four paintings on paper ...me by Bram van Velde over ...e past four years. His work ...s a recognizable touch—some...ing hesitant and yet expressive ... an intimate authority—and ...cognizable shapes (the upended ...iangle appears again and again, ... basic motive), but its signifi...ance does not consent to be put ...to words. It is a thoughtful ...rt, an art that communicates ... great deal through negation or ...ore precisely through a sort of ...neither/nor—neither two, nor ...ree-dimensional, neither shape, ...or color, neither elegant nor ...aw, neither "an important ...artist" nor one that can be ignor...d—just a presence whose qual...ties will not admit to being ...defined, this being, in fact, the ...pecific quality of an elusive and ...fortunately inexplicable work.

* * *

John Franklin Koenig, Galerie ...Arnaud, 212 Boulevard Saint-...Germain, Paris 7, to Dec. 6.
John Franklin Koenig, born in ...Battle in 1924, combines a ...ometric repertoire of forms ...ith a rather lyrical, gestural art ...o produce canvases that have ...certain elegant tone, a sense of, one might almost say, stylish color and a taste for contrast in texture. There is a lot of assurance in the execution of these abstract compositions—a high degree of formal intelligence.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.



Manzu's "Seated Cardinal," on view at the Lefebvre Gallery, London.

London

Alan Raphael, Alwin Gallery, 9/10 Grafton St., London, W1, to Dec. 5.
America is both the inspiration and the place in which the sculptor casts his abstract pieces in colored translucent resins, which are then polished and carved by hand. "California Dreaming" is the title of this first London show of great elegance and beauty by South African Alan Raphael.

* * *

Michael English, Kinsman Morrison Gallery, 29 Maddox St., London, W1, to Dec. 5.
English is a pioneer realist, who in this exhibition of new paintings extends his field to include natural objects, weeds and moss and ivy, in which to portray his thrown-away Coke bottles and rusting locomotive wheels.

* * *

Montefiore at the Café Royal, Café Royal, 68 Regent St., London, W1, to Dec. 10.
At the turn of the century the Café Royal was a famous meeting place for artists and writers. In an attempt to revive the old tradition, the café is mounting a series of exhibitions at six-monthly intervals. Opening the series is Italian Ulrico Montefiore, who has lived and worked in England for many years. The paintings tend to clash with the decor, but this is a disadvantage which future shows can clearly overcome.

* * *

Decor, Marian Henderson/Charles Spencer, 28 Argyll Road, London, W8, Thursdays & Sundays only, to Dec. 11.
This is a collection of stage and film designs, souvenir theater programs, fashion and interior designs, illustrated music scores and poetry broadsheets. This first show is an enchanting compilation of more than 400 items.

* * *

Dorian Ker, Roy Miles Fine Paintings, 6 Duke St., St. James's, London, SW1, to Dec. 12.
Ker, a young English artist in his mid-twenties, is in the tradition of meticulous fantasists, taking his inspiration and some of his techniques from the 15th-century Flemish masters. I know no one who more cleverly suggests the sinister undertones of everyday places and people with such grace and finesse.

* * *

Peter Farmer, Lasson Gallery, 82/84 Jermyn St., London, SW1, to Dec. 12.
Farmer has for long been one of England's most celebrated ballet and theater designers. His recent efflorescence as a "pure" painter puts him, at least in this latest exhibition, into the category of an important figurative European. Bevis Hillier, in his catalogue foreword, has summarized Farmer's talent—"He has something of Chagall's color: something of Schiele's instinct for converting ragged disordered life into exquisite patterning; much of Bakst's balletic bravura in depicting the heroic sweep of nude bodies." These paintings, I believe, will come to be considered as typical of the mid-1970s as are Beardsley's of the turn of the century.

* * *

Important 19th and 20th-Century Paintings and Sculpture, Lefebvre Gallery, 30 Bruton St., London, W1, to Dec. 20.
The Modigliani "Nu Couché," which has been hidden away in a private collection in South America since 1924, is one of the stars of this annual show. Others are: the small Cubist still life by Juan Gris which belonged first to Kahnweiler and then to the English critic Roger Fry; two De Staël still lifes; one of Monet's most beautiful paintings of the Seine at Argenteuil; Feininger's famous oil "Rathaus von Swinemünde"; and a recent marble carving by Manzù, "Seated Cardinal." Other good things in this superb exhibition are by Boudin, Marquet, Pissarro, Derain, Renoir and Tanguy.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

Brussels

Twelve Contemporary French Artists, Palais des Beaux Arts, to Dec. 5.
At the Palais des Beaux Arts, two worlds confront each other. One-half of the exhibition area is still occupied (to Nov. 30) by the Europalia show of 18th-century paintings from Watteau to David gathered from French provincial museums. The remaining rooms have been turned over to 12 young French artists, also under the Europalia banner, and provide broken-faceted glimpses of 20th-century art. There's no common theme or even surface unity in the contemporary work. Chosen by the artists themselves, the work on show is uneven in quality, style, material, content. Most ingenious and industrious is the "Maquette of My Next Shop" by Ben, a laborious assemblage of just about everything imaginable in the way of consumer goods. Pommereulle's sinister wall of black marble bristling with dagger-pointed steel knives all aimed outward is less enticing to approach, wisely roped off to prevent myopic art lovers from meeting messy deaths. Monory's deep blue world centers here on Death Valley with its shimmering desert waves, alabcut rock formations uniformly washed in dark blue. Meurice stretches wide panels of painted fabric in line patterns and strong or somber colors across his wall space. Buren too uses striped fabric, but in vast swatches anchored at an angle from floor to ceiling, boatless sails or giant deckchair canvas unrolled. This exhibit is supplemented by the artist on videotape reading interminably from a text, a performance guaranteed to lull any listener-watcher into a trance of mesmerized boredom. Le Gac takes color photos of shabby streets behind an Italian port, the peeling, multi-colored walls, lines of washing, bright plastic bowls, shutters, making natural compositions, hot midday scenes empty of human presence with a surreal touch.

* * *

Final Art Show, Galerie Françoise Mayer, 8 Rue du Monastère, to Dec. 18.
After nine years of being in the vanguard, bringing art trends from the United States and all over Europe to Brussels, this gallery is closing down. Rauschenberg, Schoffer, Richard Smith, Warhol, Vasarely, Stella, Calder, Le Parc, Nevelson and a raft of others are shown in a cheerful carnival show of prints, lithographs, serigraphs, kinetic objects, sculptures.

* * *

Françoise Gérard, Galerie l'Angle Aigu, 96 Avenue Louise, to Dec. 2.
A young Belgian artist in her early 20s, Françoise Gérard paints with too much genuine skill to be a real naïf, brings a fresh breeze of sheer lighthearted charm into all her art. Bathing scenes on beaches, circa 1900, with frilly drawers much in evidence, delicate illustrations, poetic without pretentiousness, of poems by Scutenaire, illustrations of children's books, make this a show that gives old-fashioned pleasure to the eye.

—RONA DOBSON.

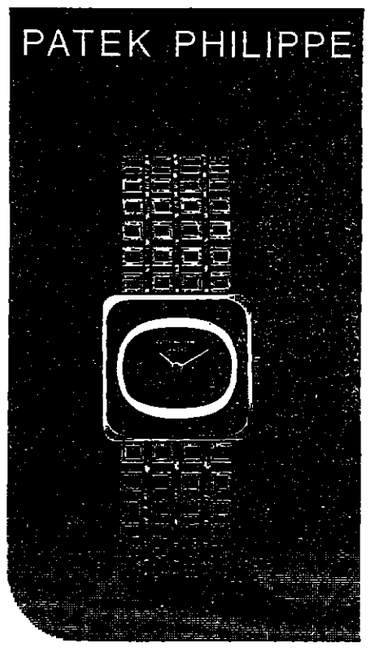


"Crows in a Tree" by German artist Caspar-David Friedrich (1774-1840), a painting recently acquired by the Louvre in Paris for its collection of romantic paintings.

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—1975— High. Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. prev. Quot.	Ch'ge Close
42¾	32⅝ AbbtLab .80	17	36	41	40¾	41	+ ⅛
4½	1¾ AdmDg .04e	7	6	3	3	3	
9½	3¼ Addressog	14	261	8⅞	8¾	8¾	⅛
18	7¼ Advlnv .24e		29	7¾	7¾	7¾	
29⅞	17¼ AetnaLf 1.88	14	194	25	24½	24½—	⅛
43⅞	31 AetnaLf pf 2		2	39	38	38	
7	4⅝ Aguirre Co	34	1	4¾	4¾	4¾—	
12	6¾ Ahmans .20	6	30	9	8¾	8¾—	⅛
4⅞	1¾ Aileen Inc	12	18	3½	3¼	3½	
79⅜	44¾ AirPrd .96b	16	43	64¼	63⅝	63⅞+	⅜
14	4⅜ AirTran .40	12	69	14	13¾	13⅞+	½
23⅜	10½ Aircoinc 1	5	76	16	17⅝	17⅞	
3⅜	1 AJ Industris	4	16	2	2	2 —	⅛
19⅛	10½ Akzona 1.20		47	20¾	20	20 +	⅛
14½	7⅞ Ala Gas 1.28	6	8	13¼	13	13⅛—	¼
84½	69⅛ AlaP pf8.28		2290	78	76½	78 +	½
10⅝	9 Alaska Imtrs	7	16	14¼	10⅝	11 +	¼
18⅝	13 Albanyin .60	19	7	14¼	13¼	13¾—	⅜
8⅝	4⅜ AlbertoC .36	16	4	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
24¼	12¼ Albertsn .60	10	18	24½	24	24 —	⅛
25⅝	15⅜ AlcanAlu .96	7	14	25	23½	24	¾
29	16¼ AlcanLb .24	21	11	23½	23¼	23½+	⅛
7⅜	2½ Alexdrs .16e	8	142	7⅞	7⅝	7¾+	⅛
1¼	6⅞ AllegCp .56e	17	48	7½	7½	7½	
26⅝	20⅜ AlgLud 1.80	5	11	24⅝	24½	24½—	¼
16¾	12⅞ AlgPw 1.60	8	28	16¾	16¾	16⅝	
7½	4⅛ AllenGrp .40	12	9	10½	10¼	10½	
42	27 AlldCh 1.80	9	45	34	33¾	33⅞+	⅛
15⅜	8⅜ AlldMnt .60	6	46	16⅜	16⅛	16¼—	⅛
15⅝	9⅜ AlldProd .60	42	17	17	9⅞	9⅜	⅜
48⅛	15⅞ AlldStr 1.60	8	60	46⅛	45⅞	45⅞—	⅛
4	2⅛ Aldi Supmkt		64	3⅜	3⅛	3½	
18¾	6¾ AllisChal .25	6	45	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	
8	5⅛ AlltrAut .56	7	16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
12½	6 AlphaP .36p	8	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
59¼	27⅛ Alcoa 1.34	14	83	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
46⅞	25¾ AmalSug .3a	3	14	38	38	38	⅛
56⅛	28⅜ Amax 1.75	10	233	45¾	44½	44⅝+	⅜
15	6 AMBAC .60	5	42	12¾	12¼	12¼	
5⅜	3 Amcord .30	5	11	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
23⅜	14⅜ A Hess .39b	4	118	15¼	15⅛	15¼+	⅛
37¾	42 A Hes pf3.50		38	43¾	43¾	43¾—	
22	7⅜ AAirFlit .48	9	32	16⅞	15½	15½—	
10½	5⅛ Am AirFlin		653	8½	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
14¾	3¾ A Baker .40	8	20	10¾	10⅜	10¾+	⅛
43⅜	30½ A Brnds 2.68	7	79	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝—	⅛
27⅞	15¼ AmBdcst .80	11	52	20½	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
34⅛	28 A Can 2.20a	7	62	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛—	
23¼	18¾ A Can pf1.75		1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
3⅜	1 AmCen Mtg			1⅝		1⅝	
23⅞	13¾ A Chain 1.20	14	758	29¾	29⅛	29⅛+	1
28⅜	20¾ A Cyan 1.50	9	187	26¼	25⅞	26⅛—	⅛
9	6¾ AmDist .12p		13	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
29½	22 AmDist 1.56	11	21	23½	23⅜	23⅜+	⅛
4⅞	2¾ AmDualVl	3		4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
13	11 ADul pf.84a	7		10¾	10⅜	10⅜+	⅛
21¼	14⅛ AmElPw 2	9	289	21½	21¼	21½	
12¼	3⅜ AFamily .28	7	125	10¼	10	10¼+	⅛
6	2⅛ AmFin .1b		4	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜+	⅛
14⅜	7½ AmF pf.75p		2350	7½	7½	7½	
17⅜	14⅜ AGISec 1.96e		8	23⅞	23½	23⅞	
17⅜	14⅜ AGenCv 1.32		6	16	16	16	
24⅜	9 A Gnins .60	7	217	14¾	14¼	14½—	⅛
22⅞	17½ A Gin pf1.80		8	22¼	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
16½	8¼ AmHoist .70	5	17	13¾	13⅜	13½	
43¼	27¾ A Home .92	24	281	37⅜	36¾	36¾—	⅛
33½	25⅞ AmHosp .34	25	93	34	33⅜	33⅜—	⅛
5	1⅞ Am Invest	7	28	2¾	2¾	2¾—	⅛
7¼	3½ A Medlcl .12	6	2	6	6	6	
7¼	1¾ A Medicorp	5	292	6⅜	6	6⅛+	⅛
38¾	29⅝ ANatG 2.54b	7	61	33⅜	32⅝	33⅛—	⅛
9⅜	3⅜ AmSeat .10e	5	9	9¼	9⅛	9⅜+	⅛
15⅞	5⅜ AmShip .63b	10	29	9¼	8¾	9	
14½	8⅛ AmStand 1	7	144	15⅛	15⅜	15⅞—	⅛
55	41⅜ A Std pf4.75		2	54½	54	54½+	⅛
9⅜	6 AmStlerH .30	16	26	9¾	9¾	9¾	
30⅜	24⅞ AmStrs 1.60	6	11	28⅜	28	28½—	⅛
52	44¾ AmT&T 3.40	10	824	50⅜	50⅛	50⅛—	⅛
56⅝	49 AmT&T pf 4		55	55⅝	55⅛	55½	
46	39½ ATT pfA3.64		221	44¼	44	44¼+	⅛
10⅛	8¼ AWatWk .64	5	27	9	9	9	
16½	14 AWtr1pf 1.43		2300	16	16	16 +	½
7	3⅜ Ametek .10e	5	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
21¾	10⅜ Amerbnk 1	8	21	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	
22	9⅜ AMF In 1.24	11	122	20¼	20	20¼—	⅛
22	14⅜ Amfac Inc 1	4	22	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	
40⅞	23¼ AMP Inc .32	35	349	29⅜	28⅞	29⅞—	½
14⅜	6⅝ Ampco .40a	4	2	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
7⅜	2⅜ Ampex Corp	103	154	5¼	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
2⅝	1½ Amrep Corp		2	1½	1½	1½	
28½	22½ Amstar 2.40	4	14	26	26	26 —	⅛
8⅜	7½ Amstrl pf.68		3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
70¼	35¾ Amsted 3.60	4	13	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝—	⅛
8¼	4⅛ Amtel .32	4	36	5½	5	5	
20¾	13½ Anacond .60		792	19¼	17	17	
26½	14 AnchrH 1.20	9	9	25¼	25	25¼+	⅛
38⅜	19 AncCty 1.20	7	24	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜	
8¼	4⅜ AngelCa .12	8	3	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
22⅛	9⅜ AnsulCo .52	4	6	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
15	9⅛ Apache .50	8	14	11	10⅞	11 +	⅛
23¾	9¼ ApcoOil .48t		719	22¼	21⅞	22⅛+	½
4⅛	11-16 Apeco Corp		45	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
13⅜	9⅛ APL Corp 1	5	32	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
79	72 ApPw pf8.12		240	75	75	75 +	1½
4	1¼ Applid Mag	14	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
55⅝	38 ARA 1.06	13	68	48⅛	47¾	48¼+	1¼
11⅜	6⅜ ArcataN .64	5	102	9½	9⅜	9⅜	⅛
24½	20 ArcaiN pf 2			22½	22½	22½	
41¼	16½ ArchrD .25b	15	98	36⅜	35⅝	35⅝—	⅜
27⅜	24⅜ ArchDan wi		7	24¾	24¾	24¾—	⅛
4⅜	1⅜ Arctic Entr	6		3¾	3¾	3¾	
4¼	2 Arlstar		35	2¾	2¾	2¾+	⅛
16⅜	11⅞ ArtzPSv 1.36	6	195	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
8¼	6¾ ArkBest .35b		13	8	7⅞	7⅞	
22⅜	20½ ArkLGs 1.70	6	17	21	20⅞	21	
4	1⅜ Arlen RltyD	9	81	3⅜	2¾	2¼	
7	4⅛ Armada Cp	9	13	4¼	4¼	4¼	⅛
3⅜	2 Armco 1.60a	5	71	26	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
30¼	23⅜ Arm pf 2.10		6	25½	25¼	25¼—	⅛
24⅝	17⅜ Armr pf4.75		220	45½	45½	45½+	⅛
28	17¼ ArmStCk .80	17	20	24¼	24	24¼+	⅛
14	10¼ ArroCorp 1		250	46	45	46 —	⅛
16	5⅜ Arvin .10r	22		14	13¾	13¾	
47¾	29 ASA 4.10	.80		208	29⅞	29	29⅜+	⅛
19¾	12 Asarco .60	10	194	13¾	13¾	13¾+	⅛
24⅞	16½ AshOil 1.50	4	87	19⅜	19½	19½	
37	18¼ AshDrG 1.40	13	162	35⅞	35¾	35¾+	⅛
25⅜	17¾ AsdSpg 1.40	6	5	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛+	⅛
10⅛	5¾ Athlone .40	3	24	8¼	8¼	8¼	
19⅜	13⅜ AtlcoM .15e	8	32	18½	18½	18½+	⅛
19½	12⅝ AtlCyEl 1.54	8	32	18½	18½	18½+	⅛
70	75½ AtlCE pf5.87	16	183	92¾	91¾	91¾—	⅛
910	75½ AtlRich 2.50		43	44½	44½	44½	
51	43 AtlRc pf3.75		230	44½	44½	44½	
53¾	52 AtlRc pf2.80		24	61½	61	61⅝+	⅛
5⅝	3⅜ Atlas Corp	46	47	3¾	3½	3⅝	
9¼	3⅜ ATO Inc .24	5	62	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
65	27¼ AutData .40	28	32	58¾	58	58 —	1
6	1¼ Autmind .20	6	21	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
7⅝	2⅜ Avco Corp		61	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
1½	⅜ Avco Cp wt		3	1-16	⅜	⅜	
26½	9¾ AvcoCp pf		21	18⅞	18¾	18⅞+	1
35⅜	19⅞ AveryPd .30	34	29	27¼	26¾	27¼+	1
9⅝	5⅛ Avis Inc	7	22	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
10¾	4⅜ AvnetInc .50	5	108	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
51½	27¼ Avnet pf2.50		1	50½	50½	50½—	⅜
57¼	27⅜ AvonPd 1.60	21	368	45¾	44¾	44⅞—	⅛
24½	12½ AztecOG .20	18	8	15¾	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛

B

27⅜	13½ BabckW .80	7	122	20¼	19¾	19⅞—	⅜
7⅜	3 Bache .30e	4	40	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
11⅜	4½ Baker In .24	9	43	9⅜	9½	9⅜	
58⅜	32 BakerOil .40	14	176	45½	43¾	43⅞—	⅜
	BakerMT wt		39	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
11⅞	6⅛ BaldDH .60	5	7	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	
25⅛	11⅜ Ball Cp .70	6	5	17¾	17½	17⅝+	⅛
15⅝	8½ BallyMf .02e	7	51	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	1
23	15½ BalGE 1.96	8	19	22⅝	22¼	22⅜+	⅛
54	45¾ Balt pf$4.50		2200	53	52½	53 +	½
10⅜	11⅝ BanCal 1.54	9	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
41¼	24⅛ Bandag Inc	28	31	29½	29⅛	29⅛—	
8⅜	4⅜ BangPunt 3	3	102	5¼	5	5⅛+	⅛
17	9 BangP pf 2		45	13½	13½	13½+	2
11⅞	6½ BanP pf1 25		6	9	8¼	8¼+	⅛
34	24¼ BkofNY 2.20	5	8	27¾	27½	27½	
10¾	9½ Bk of Va .88	4	5	10⅜	10¾	10⅞+	⅛
42	28⅜ BankTr 3	4	198	31½	30⅜	30⅜	
25½	23¾ BnkT pf2.50		9	25¼	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
38⅜	19¼ BartGrI 1.40		73	23¾	23⅜	23⅜+	⅛
19⅝	10⅜ BarrCR .20	14	134	15⅜	14⅝	15⅛+	⅛
11¾	6⅜ BasicInc .60	5	12	8	8	8 +	⅛
30¾	24¾ Basic pf2.50		290	26½	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
37¾	14½ BatesMf .80	4	87	28		27⅞	
39½	21⅜ BauschL .60	13	93	32½	29	29 —	⅛
51⅜	31½ BaxtLab .19	30	139	42¾	41⅜	41½+	⅛
16	14¾ BayStG 1.80	10	7	15¾	15¾	15¾+	⅛
6⅜	3¾ BayCrSp .24	22	45	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
24⅝	14⅜ BeatFds .76	14	247	24⅞	24½	24½—	⅛
46⅝	17⅜ Beckmn .50	17	58	47¾	46¾	46¾	
40	28 BectDick .50	20	85	39⅜	38¾	39	
14⅝	6⅜ BeechA .75b	6	122	13½	13	13¼+	⅛
31	13⅜ Beker .28	3	116	14⅛	13⅞	14	⅛
11⅛	8⅜ BelcoP .95e	3	22	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	
19	12⅝ Belden 1.20	9	17	15⅞	15	15½+	⅛
8¾	5¼ BeldHe .30b	71	6	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
28⅜	10¼ Bell How .84	8	73	17½	17½	17½+	⅜
16	12⅜ BemisCo 1b	8	33	13¾	13	13⅛+	⅛
45½	21¾ BenSix 2	9	78	42⅝	42	42	⅛
69⅜	34 Bendix pf 3		18	62¾	62¼	62¼+	⅛
27⅜	14½ BenfCo 1.25	6	256	18¾	18½	18½+	⅛
51¾	38 Benef pf4.30		1	48½	48½	48½+	⅛
7⅞	1¼ BentStl Mtg		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅜	1½ BengtB .07e	5	88	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
5	2⅛ Berkey Pho		18	2⅜	2¼	2¼—	⅛
78	24⅜ Best Prod	16	93	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜+	⅛
40⅜	24⅞ BethSt 2a	5	255	33¾	33½	33½	
65⅜	35⅝ BigThre .48	21	22	46¼	39¾	39¾+	⅛
36⅝	20⅝ BlackDr .40	26	272	22	21⅜	22 +	⅛
6⅜	3⅞ BlairJhn .32	8	7	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
16	10¼ BlissLau 1b	5	6	13½	12¾	12⅞—	⅛
17½	10⅜ BlockHR .80	10	142	17¼	16¾	16¾—	
39½	12½ BlueBell .80	9	28	36⅜	36⅛	36¼+	⅛
4	1⅜ Bobbie Brks		17	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+	⅛
31⅞	15⅛ Boeing .80a	7	142	24⅜	23⅞	24 —	⅛
27¼	10½ BoiseCas .65	10	128	23¾	23	23 —	⅛
28⅛	20½ Borden 1.20	9	116	27⅝	27	27	
29⅞	13⅝ BorWar 1.35	11	49	28⅞	28¼	28½—	⅛
5⅜	1¼ BorgWns	5	9	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
24⅜	15½ BosEd 2.44	9	31	22¾	22¾	22¾	
80	70 BosE pf8.88		250	82	82	82	
16⅞	9⅞ BosE pfl.17		32	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
8⅜	5 Braniff .20e	7	619	8	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
19½	16 Braun CF	6	21	16⅞	16½	16½	
50⅜	36½ BriggsS 1.60	16	16	44⅜	43⅝	44⅛+	⅜
73¾	46½ BrlsMv 1.60	17	231	72⅜	70⅝	70⅞—	1⅜
47	33 BrlsMt pf 2			46¼	46¼	46¼—	
12⅜	4⅞ BritPet .28e	5	24	11⅛	10⅞	11½—	
28½	12⅜ Brkwy Gls 1	7	x11	20⅞	20¼	20⅞+	⅛
17	11⅜ BkIyUG 1.72	7	17	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜+	⅛
18¼	8½ Brown Co	3	22	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
38⅜	13⅜ BwnGp 1.20	13	52	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	
8⅝	4⅜ BwnShrp .20	19	17	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
9½	5 BrwnFer .20	13	54	5¾	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
16¾	9 Brunswk .40	10	153	17¼	17	17½—	
16	9¼ BryshW .40	7	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	
7	1 BT Mtg 90e		67	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
52¼	28 BucyErie 1	14	52	38¾	38¼	38¾+	⅛
19¾	19 BucyErie wi		4	19¾	19¾	19¾+	⅛
10⅜	7⅛ BuckCo .60	8	19	9	8¾	8¾—	⅛
27½	12 BuffFo 1.20a	5	1	20⅞	20½	20½+	⅛
9⅝	4⅞ BulovaW .20		110	7¼	7	7 +	⅛
22⅜	18½ BunkHll 1.96		4	19½	19¼	19½+	⅛
6	3¾ BunkrR .20p		59	4	3⅞	3⅞	
15⅜	9⅞ Bunkr pfl.50		11	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜+	⅛
29¼	14⅜ BurlInd 1.20	28	27	28	28¼	28¼—	⅛
42⅝	28⅜ BurlNo .85p	12	75	32⅛	31½	31⅝—	⅛
7⅝	6⅜ BurlNo pf.55		5	6¾	6⅝	6¾+	⅛
32	11⅜ Burndy .52	11	9	31¼	30⅜	31¼+	⅜
110⅜	61⅛ Burrghs .60	22	247	86	84½	84½+	⅜

C

9½	2 CabCab For		39	2	2	2 —	
23⅜	15¾ Cabot Cp .92		6	19	19	19 —	⅛
3⅜	1½ Cadence Ind	1	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
6¼	2⅜ Caesars Wrl	4	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅜	2⅜ Cal Finani	88	19	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
16¾	13⅜ CalP Ut 1.52	8	2	15¾	15¾	15¾—	⅛
18¼	7½ Calahn .30r	13	56	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
3¼	1¼ Camrn Brn		11	1¾	1¾	1½—	¼
26⅛	13⅛ CamRI .60a	12	58	19¼	18⅝	18⅞	⅜
36	27⅜ CamSp 1.24	12	21	33	32⅜	32⅜—	⅛
34½	32 CanSouRy 3	6	210	36½	36½	36½	
17⅛	12½ CdnPac .86e	6	38	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
13	7⅜ CanalR 1.10	8	7	12	12	12 —	⅛
43½	22 CapCit Com	14	2	42¼	42	42 —	½
28⅜	19 Cap Hold .34	13	266	23⅜	23	23¼+	¼
3¾	⅜ Caplt Mtg			1⅞		⅞	
51	28¼ Carbor 1.70	7	21	48¾	48½	48½	
3¼	2 Carling OKe	8	2	2¾	2¾	2¾+	⅛
14⅝	9¾ Carlisle .88	8	25	10½	10½	10½—	⅛
7⅜	4⅛ CaroFrg .20		4	5⅜	5⅜	5½	
19⅞	11 CaroPw 1.60	7	122	19½	19½	19⅝	
27⅛	24⅛ CarP pf2.67		2	27	27	27 —	⅛
25⅜	15⅜ CarTec 1.60	5	103	21¼	20¾	20¾	½
13⅜	6⅞ CarrCp .52	27	381	12¾	12⅜	12⅜+	⅛
26⅞	13¾ Cart Hwl .80	14	74	23⅜	23½	23½—	⅛
10½	6¼ CarWall .40	8	15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
9½	6½ CascNGs .92	13	13	8½	8½	8½	
17½	13¼ CastICk .80b	5	46	15⅜	15¼	15¼	
73⅝	48 CaterpTra 2	10	154	69½	68¼	68⅞+	⅜
54	28⅞ CBS 1.66	11	90	47¼	47	47½+	⅜
2⅜	⅜ CCI Corp		12	1⅜	1½	1½	
18½	11¼ Ceco Cp 1.16	5	6	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜+	⅛
47½	25⅝ Celanse 2.80	22	59	45¼	45	45¼+	⅜
11¼	6 Centex .12	22	14	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
18¼	11¼ CenHud 1.72	7	35	17¼	17¼	17¼+	⅛
17½	11¼ CentIlL 1.60	9	20	16¾	16½	16¾+	⅛
25½	25¼ CnILt pf2.87		x1700	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	
13¾	9⅜ CentiPS 1.20	8	102	13¼	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
21⅛	12⅜ CentiPw 1.56	64	162	19⅜	19¼	19¼+	⅛
14⅜	12⅞ Chml pf1.20		21	18⅞	18½	18⅝+	⅛
14	9 ChamSp .64	3	8	86	14⅜	11½	
6½	3⅜ CharCo .64e	3	89	4	3⅞	4	
27½	18¾ Chartr NY 2	4	55	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	
9¼	6¾ ChaserFd .60	21	208	16	15⅜	15⅜—	⅛
28¾	21⅛ ChassisAu 1	9	39	24¼	24	24	
34½	20½ Chastlnr 1	10	110	30	29⅞	29⅞+	⅛
19¼	12⅞ Chml pf1.20		8	16	15⅞	15⅞	
14	9 ChamSp .64	3	89	4	3⅞	4	
6½	3⅜ CharCo .64e	3	89	4	3⅞	4	
27½	18¾ Chartr NY 2	4	55	21⅜	21¼	21⅜—	⅛
9¼	6¾ ChaserFd .60	21	208	16	15⅜	15⅜—	⅛
28¾	21⅛ ChassisAu 1	9	39	24¼	24	24	
34½	20½ Chastlnr 1	10	110	30	29⅞	29⅞+	⅛
8⅜	1¾ ChasT 1.72a		169	3¼	3	3⅛+	
7½	5¼ Chelsea .40	21	2	7	7	7	
45½	22¼ Chemhn 1.40	4	56	30⅞	30½	30¾+	⅛
43⅜	26½ ChmNY 2.88	4	233	31⅜	30⅝	30⅝+	⅛
32	28 ChevVa 1.80a	6	3	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛+	⅛
47	37¼ Chesbg 2.25	22	102	43⅜	42¾	42¾—	⅛
37⅞	26 Chessie 2.10	9	89	31⅝	31⅛	31½+	⅜
31½	23¼ ChiPneT 2	7	13	27	26⅞	27 —	
11¼	4 ChiMilw Cp		26	4¼	4¼	4¼	
15	8¾ Chi Milw pf		4	9¾	8⅝	8¾	
4⅞	2¼ ChkFil .19f	8	3	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
6¾	2¼ Chris Craft	22	5	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
14½	9½ ChrisCft pf	3	1	9¼	9¼	9¼+	⅛
9¼	5 ChrisCft pf 1		3	9¼	9¼	9¼+	⅛
13	8¼ Chrocal .70	6	10	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
14½	7¾ Chrysler		277	10½	10⅜	10⅜

Because of Chrysler Difficulties

Alien Cars Seen Gaining in U.K.

LONDON, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—reign car manufacturers are y likely to increase their share the British car market as a ult of Chrysler Ltd.'s current ficulties, William Dewing, nal chairman of the Chrysler ociation, said today.

e considered there is no nce of Chrysler Corp.'s loss-king British subsidiary com-ing in its present size, and ny of the company's 850 deal-employing a total of 30,000 kers, would switch to foreign nufacturers, he said.

ew would be able to switch British Leyland or Ford, the main British car makers, e both already have strong ler networks, and Vauxhall ght appear unattractive because doubts about its future, Mr. ing said in an interview.

any dealers might be reluc-t to switch to Japanese pro-ers because of the possibility import restrictions being im-ed on Japanese cars, so this the European manufacturers, said.

o single European manufac-turer would be interested in tak-ing up all 850 Chrysler dealers, but companies like Renault, Peu-geot, Volkswagen or Fiat might take up individual dealers to fill gaps in their existing dealer net-work, Mr. Dewing said.

He declined to give figures for his forecast that foreign manu-facturers will increase their mar-ket penetration, but he noted that the present Chrysler dealer net-work is geared for a 13.5-per-cent market share, although the com-pany in fact had only a 6.4-per-cent penetration last month.

Mr. Dewing referred to press reports that one plan under con-sideration by the government is to keep only one of the Chrysler factories in operation—the Lin-wood plant, employing 6,956 of the company's total 25,283 workers.

"This makes no sense since to make cars in a mass-produced way needs volume. If you already have an unprofitable manufac-turing capacity and cut its vol-ume still further, you merely put yourself into deeper trouble," he said.

He forecast many dealers, not necessarily Chrysler ones, will go out of business in the next five years with a total loss of around 30,000 jobs.

Consultations are continuing between Chrysler Corp. chairman John Riccardo and Industry Secretary Eric Varley about the future of Chrysler U.K.

Plant Closes

COVENTRY, England, Nov. 28 (AP).—The Chrysler auto plant at Ryton, Coventry—in the heart of Britain's car-making Midlands—closed today and the 3,500 em-ployees were left wondering if it will ever open again.

"The management have made no commitment to restart pro-duction in January or at any other time," said union represen-tative Pat Fox gloomily. "All they say is that the work force will be notified individually."

Ryton is one of three Chrysler plants employing 25,000 workers with the threat of a complete close-down hanging over them if the government and the parent Chrysler company fail to agree on a formula to keep the sub-sidiary going.

The other plants are at Lin-wood in Scotland and at Stoke. Both are currently working a three-day week and have been told they will reopen in January after the four-day Christmas close-down.

Jobless Rate In West Hits 17.1 Million

GENEVA, Nov. 28 (AP).—Unemployment in 23 indus-trialized countries soared to an estimated 17.1 million per-sons in September, the highest level in 40 years, the Interna-tional Labor Organization said today.

It said that if present trends continue the combined total of jobless in the United States, Canada, Japan, Aus-tralia, New Zealand and 18 West European countries will be 18.5 million by the end of the year.

The estimates compare with more than 25 million jobless in the same 23 countries dur-ing the Depression years 1932-1934 when in some cases the unemployment rate was be-tween 20 and 35 per cent of the labor force.

N.Y.C. Battle Ends in a Standoff

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP-DJ).—After a seven-month game of political brinksmanship, the Ford administration has browbeaten New York City into "fiscal responsibility," and the city has pressured Washington into limited federal help. But there are no real winners in the long struggle—just losers of varying degrees.

This becomes clear in a reconstruction of events leading up to President Ford's statement Wednes-day night that, despite repeated declarations to the contrary, he now supports limited federal aid to the city. That reconstruction discloses basic miscalculations by almost every player in the game—by President Ford, by New York State Governor Hugh Carey, by Mayor Abraham Beame, and by the political and economic advisers to all three.

The city's fiscal crisis, surfacing last May, rapidly developed into a high-level game of politi-cal chess—played out in Washington, New York and Albany, full of bluff and bombast, maneuver and surprise. Ultimately, through an ironic and unanticipated combination of events, a plan to avert the city's formal default did come together, and Congress is expected to approve it.

What began as a political plus for Mr. Ford—an opportunity to increase his poll ratings and to court conservative Republicans by "running against New York"—had by this week deteriorated into "a non-win situation for the President," in the gloomy assessment of one White House politi-cal adviser. As White House men see it, Mr. Ford won on the substance of the issue—but lost on the political appearances.

Through months of maneuvering, he did force the city and the state to make a series of sacri-fices that the mayor and the governor had insisted could not be made. But by finally promising the aid he had seemed determined never to give, Mr. Ford probably reinforced his national image as a weak and indecisive president. "Now people may say, 'he just caved in,'" a political aide says.

Actually, what happened was far more subtle and complex. The President, determined to force the city to solve its own problems and sensing political opportunities as well, painted himself into a corner with hard-line rhetoric. But then something happened that the Presi-dent and his advisers had never really antici-pated: Governor Carey and Mayor Beame began to make the hard choices necessary to help solve their own problems.

With the state and the city acting "responsibly," the White House was suddenly compelled to act responsibly too and to grant at least short-term federal aid. The problem was how to explain the seeming flip-flop—something Mr. Ford tried to do in his news conference Wednesday night.

The presidential about-face was accompanied by more than a little backbiting behind the scenes at the White House.

The President's economic advisers blame Mr. Ford's main speech writer, Robert Hartmann, for loading his National Press Club speech last month with hard-line rhetoric that made the switch on Wednesday seem to be more of a cave-in than it really was. In turn, a White House political adviser portrays the President's economic advisers as a bunch of "bastards" who pushed Mr. Ford out onto a limb and then had second thoughts.

In fact, Mr. Ford's economic aides were never completely united in their backstage roles, insiders say. The soft-liners on aiding New York were economic aide William Seidman and Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns. Mr. Burns flashed many signals to Congress favoring some default preventive, and his posi-tion was influential on Capitol Hill and in the White House.

Mr. Burns's attitude helped persuade chief economist Alan Greenspan, by conservative instinct an anti-aid man, to soften his position toward the end. By early this week, a White House man says, Mr. Greenspan and even Treasury Secretary William Simon, the chief hard-liner, had joined "the camp of the responsible citizenry" urging Mr. Ford to do something to avert default.

Monetary Factors Cited

'Leading' U.S. Index Off For 2d Month in a Row

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (Reu-ters).—The composite index of leading economic indicators fell 0.5 per cent in October following a downward-revised decline of 0.1 per cent in September, the Commerce Department said to-day.

This is the first time the index has recorded a decrease twice in succession since it started to rise in March of this year.

The department said four of the available indicators declin-ed, five increased, and two re-mained unchanged. The remain-ing indicator is not yet available. The October movement brought the index to 102 (1967 equals 100).

Stock prices had the greatest influence on the index of the five series that did increase with the index rising to 88.57 from 84.67 in September.

Economists said that the two consecutive monthly declines are mitigated by a sharp drop in total liquid assets and a weaken-ing of the money supply in Oc-tober.

Both the Commerce Depart-ment and independent economists noted that the latest decline is caused almost wholly by a weak-ening of the monetary compo-nents of the overall index.

The change in total liquid as-sets, which fell to 0.54 per cent last month from 0.7 per cent in September, was the largest sin-gle factor contributing to the decline in the composite index, the Commerce Department point-ed out.

Similarly, the money supply figures, according to the narrow definition, fell to $178.8 billion in constant 1967 dollars in October from a revised $180.4 billion in September.

But independent analysts said other series in the composite index, reflecting the "real econ-omy," showed relatively strongly. New orders in manufacturing and contracts and orders for plant and equipment were among the five plus indicators last month, they noted.

A further factor is that the September index figure, original-ly estimated at 0.9 per cent, was today revised to show only a 0.1-per-cent decline, which one econ-omist described as "virtually flat."

The Commerce Department also noted today, as other analysts have in the past, that the third-quarter growth in the domestic economy was extraordinary, and could not be sustained.

Thus, while the latest two figures suggest a moderation in the pace of overall economic activity, as the Commerce De-partment said, the implication is that they are also not wholly surprising.

Looking further ahead, the de-partment said continued strong growth in the economy is antic-ipated throughout next year.

Administration officials fore-cast a growth in real gross na-tional product of over 7 per cent through 1976.

Pound Hits Record Low After Report

LONDON, Nov. 28 (AP).—The pound sterling fell to an all-time low of $2.0135 today after a panel of leading economists issued the country's gloomiest forecast in 16 years.

In the first hour and a half of trading the pound lost more than 1.5 cents from yesterday's close of $2.0298. On the normal trading day the pound changes value by only a small fraction of a cent.

The previous record low for the pound of $2.0210 was recorded Oct. 3.

Later in today's trading the Bank of England intervened with support buying, and the pound gained to finish at $2.0205, a record closing low.

Dealers attributed the drop largely to a report by the presti-gious National Institute of Social and Economic Research which issued yesterday its most pessimistic forecast for Britain in 16 years. The institute said no significant improvement in the British economy is likely for two years.

Trading volume on the foreign exchange market here was rela-tively small, dealers reported. Orders to sell pounds came from Europe, especially from Switz-erland and Germany.

As a trade-weighted average against 10 currencies, sterling's depreciation widened to 30.1 per cent below 1971 parities compared with 29.8 per cent yesterday.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (Reu-a.—Liabilities of U.S. banks their foreign branches rose 9 million to $8,874 billion in week ending Nov. 19, the deral Reserve reported. This s $1.559 billion higher than the el of Eurodollar borrowings in week which ended Nov. 20, 4.

Fall in 'Leading' Index Causes Concern

Stock Prices Inch Ahead on Big Board

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (IHT).—Stock prices, higher in early trading, closed narrowly mixed in a slow, post-holiday session on the New York Stock Exchange today.

Analysts said a second straight monthly decline in leading in-dicators caused investor concern over the speed of the economic recovery, while President Ford's offer of federal aid to New York City, though largely discounted earlier in the week, spurred some leftover buying at the opening.

The Dow Jones industrial aver-age rose 2.12 points to 860.67. It had gained more than 4 points in the first hour of trading, then began falling back. At 3 o'clock it was off 2.13. Advancing issues held a lead over decliners the entire session.

Volume totaled 12.87 million shares compared with 13.78 Wed-nesday. Almost half of today's volume was registered in the first hour of trading.

IBM gained 1 3/8 to 226 3/8, Whirpool 1 to 27, Halliburton 3 5/8 to 143 7/8, Kraftco 1 to 41 7/8, Southern Natural Re-sources 1 to 47 3/4, Londontown 1 1/4 to 20, Crane 1 to 46 and Pullman 1 1/4 to 29 1/4.

May Department Stores picked up 1 1/4 to 48 1/4, U.S. Fidelity 1 1/8 to 35 3/4, ARA Services 2 1/4 to 49 1/4, Pasco 2 1/8 to 43, Hospital Affiliates 1 to 16 1/2, Bangor Punta 2 to 13 1/2, Schlumberger 2 7/8 to 71 and Kerr McGee 1 1/2 to 71 7/8.

Communications Satellite fell 5 3/4 to 27 7/8. The Federal Com-munications Commission ordered Comsat to cut international satel-lite communication rates.

American Chain & Cable ad-vanced 1 to 29 5/8. Babcock & Wilcox Ltd. raised its bid for American Chain shares to $29 from $27 and American Chain dropped its opposition to the tender offer.

American Stock Exchange prices closed higher in light trad-ing. The Amex index gained 0.38 to 85.82.

LCA gained 1 to 8 3/4. Walter Kidde, which owns 81 per cent of LCA, said it is revising terms for the acquisition of the remaining 19 per cent.

On the over the counter mar-ket the NASDAQ industrial aver-age rose 0.13 to 82.66.

Bond market activity was al-most at a halt, with many par-ticipants taking advantage of the long holiday weekend, and prices in both the government and corporate sectors were un-changed.

Federal funds traded steadily in the 5.25-per-cent area during the session without any direct Federal Reserve intervention in the market, and Treasury bill yields also closed about steady, a couple of basis points either side of Wednesday's close.

Elsewhere in the money mar-kets, posted paper rates were all unchanged.

Rome Urged to Reject Offer By Honda for Leyland Plant

MILAN, Nov. 28 (AP).—The Italian government is being urged by industrialists and trade unions to ignore a take-over bid by the Honda motor company for the Leyland-Innocenti Milan factory which has been put in liquida-tion, reliable sources said today.

Industry Minister Carlo Donat Cattin confirmed last night per-sistent reports that the Japanese company had made an offer to take over the factory before it was shut Wednesday, leaving 4,500 workers jobless.

"It is an official offer," Mr. Donat Cattin said emerging from a marathon session with union representatives. "We have received a clear letter and I must say the Honda offer was not just limited to the assembling of their cars."

Mr. Donat Cattin said his talks in the past two days had shown an interest by the Fiat auto com-pany in the closed factory. There were rumors Fiat intended to use the factory to build small buses and metal carpentry.

State-owned Alfa Romeo said it had no interest in the future of the factory, the minister add-ed. He said Alfa Romeo officials had cited slumping market con-ditions for their refusal.

"Alfa Romeo, however, has shown no opposition to a take-over by Honda," Mr. Donat Cat-tin said. He did not elaborate, but sources said this could be interpreted as an indication that the opposition had come, among others, from Fiat.

Industrialist Opposed

Also against a Japanese in-tervention on the Italian market was said to be Argentine-born industrialist Alejandro de Tomaso, who runs the state-controlled Maserati luxury car firm and the Guzzi and Benelli motorcycle companies.

Mr. de Tomaso took over Mase-rati with state financing after the company was put into liquida-tion by Citroën, of France. Its 300 workers now build cars and spare parts for the two motor-cycle groups.

The unions have voiced opposi-tion to foreign companies follow-ing the experience with Citroën and British Leyland.

"At this stage our first step is to verify in concrete terms the intentions of Fiat," Mr. Donat Cattin said. He added he had scheduled a new round of talks with all concerned early next week.

There were reports that should this solution fail, the govern-ment would reject all opposition and start negotiating with Honda.

No Honda Comment

In Tokyo, officials of Honda, changing their position, said to-day they could not make any comment on the reported offer for the Milan factory.

"At this moment, we are not in a position to comment on the reports," said a spokesman. "We cannot comment whether we are interested in such a take-over, either."

The spokesman earlier denied categorically the possibility of the take-over, saying, "We have made no offer whatsoever."

"One thing I can say is that we have never sent a letter offi-cially to Italy to propose the take-over," he said.

But he refused to say whether the company had unofficially made such a proposal.

Retail Prices Up 0.8% in France

PARIS, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—France's retail price index rose by 0.8 per cent in October, bring-ing the inflation rate for the last 12 months to 10.2 per cent, the National Statistics Institute said today.

Commenting on the monthly figure, the same as September's, Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade said food and public service prices were continuing to rise at an excessive rate.

Recent price controls on a variety of clothes and household equipment were aimed at con-trolling further rises, he added.

Japan's Exports Of Cars Up 22%

TOKYO, Nov. 28 (AP-DJ).—Japan's auto exports totaled 249,654 units in October, up 10.6 per cent from September and up 22.1 per cent from a year earlier, the Japan Automobile Manu-facturers Association said today.

The October exports were valu-ed at $673.7 million, including parts valued at $38.9 million. The total was up 6.3 per cent from September and up 31.2 per cent from a year earlier, the associa-tion said.

The total included 171,933 pas-senger cars, up 40.5 per cent from a year earlier.

Swiss Credit Bank Is to Seek Reversal of U.S. Court Order

ZURICH, Nov. 28 (AP).—Swiss Credit Bank said today it will seek revocation of a U.S. court order to turn over an estimated $150 million to $200 million in assets to its New York branch office.

Federal District Judge Gerhard Gesell issued Tuesday a restrain-ing order against the Swiss bank and two American organizations blocking all transactions in con-nection with the securities, of an estimated total of more than $280 million, and demanding the transfer of the assets.

The order followed a Securities and Exchange Commission move to obtain full accounting of gold-backed securities that U.S. citi-zens purchased in Europe under the guidance of American In-stitute Counselors Ltd.

The U.S. court also barred a group of companies and individ-uals in Europe who were involved in the transactions from permit-ting any investor to dispose of these assets.

Swiss Credit Bank, which was named as one of this group, said today: "The SEC assumes that all Swiss operations of our bank are not only subject to U.S. ju-risdiction but are also to be judged in general according to U.S. law. It is obvious that a U.S. judge has neither local nor material competence for issuing such an order against a Swiss bank."

The court order is seen in the United States as a test of Swiss bank secrecy.

Credit Bank said today it had provided the SEC with as much information as "was permissible" about the nature of its relations with the group in question. "The issue of banking secrecy does not therefore arise," it added.

The SEC has accused American Institute Counselors Inc. (AIC), the American Institute for Eco-nomic Research, a non-profit educational institution supported partly by AIC, their founder, Edward Harwood, Swiss Credit Bank and about a dozen Euro-pean companies and individuals connected with Mr. Harwood of fraudulently selling at least $280 million in unregistered securities to U.S. investors.

Among other things, the SEC charged that "false and mis-leading statements" about the value of the securities was used to sell them.

The SEC expressed concern that redemptions by some in-vestors might leave insufficient assets in Swiss Credit Bank's control to satisfy all the secu-rities purchased, and the U.S. court appointed a special auditor to take control of the investors' assets.

Swiss Orders Fall

ZURICH, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—Incoming orders for the Swiss machinery industry declined 10.3 per cent in the third quarter from the second quarter, the Machinery Producers Association said. Orders in the first nine months were 25 per cent lower than in the year-ago period.

Lonrho Profit Rises 34 Per Cent in Year

LONDON, Nov. 28 (IHT).—Lonrho Ltd. showed a net profit of £20.4 million in the year ended Sept. 30, up 34 per cent from £15.2 million the year earlier, the company reported yesterday.

Turnover rose to £593.5 million from £349.2 million, an increase of 70 per cent, Lonrho said.

The company said the general trading, agricultural and financ-ing sectors all contributed to the higher earnings.

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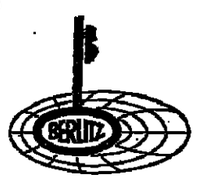
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New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 28

(Continued from Page 8.)

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
189¾	61	TexInst 1	34	136	94¾	93½	93¾	— ⅝
10¾	5¼	Texas Intl	6	73	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
28½	11¼	TexOGs .01b	6	131	13⅝	13	13	— ⅜
21¼	15½	TexPac Ld	15	3	16⅝	16¾	16⅝	— ⅛
25¼	16¾	TexUt 1.24	11	42	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
8½	2⅝	Texfi Ind		44	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
36	10⅞	Textron 1.10	9	36	22⅞	22½	22¾	— ⅛
32½	20¼	Textr pf2.08		1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
24½	15	extr .40	18	21½	21⅛	21½		+ ½
19½	9⅝	Thiokol .70	5	16	13⅛	12⅞	13	
46½	25¾	ThomBet .76	21	10	36½	36¼	36½	+ ½
11	5	Thom .40b	20	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
8¾	4⅛	ThomJW .50	32	2	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	+ ⅛
7	4¼	ThriftDg .40	35	6¾	6⅝	6⅝		
10¾	9⅞	TI Corp 1	13	24	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
42⅝	29	TidwalM .70	6	4	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛	— ¼
16⅞	7¼	Tigerlnf .40	13	55	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
61¾	24¾	TimeInc 2	14	27	60½	59¾	60½	+ ½
19⅞	10¼	TimeMir .50	13	29	19⅛	19	19	
25	4¾	Timkn 2.20a	8	18	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅛
13⅞	8¼	Tish Rlty		24	10	10	10	— ½
9¾	4⅞	Todd Shipyd		6	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅜
29½	16⅞	ToIEdis 2.12	7	22	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅛
12⅞	6⅛	TonkaCp .40	8	1	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
8⅛	4⅝	TootRol .40b	16	1	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	
39⅞	13½	TraneCo .96	8	32	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	+ ½
39½	24¾	TranUn 1.60	16	34	30⅜	29⅞	29½	+ ¼
12½	5¼	Trans WAir		186	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
16¼	10⅛	TWA pf 2		2	11	11	11	
10¼	6	Transam .62	10	136	8⅝	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
76	54	Trans pf4.50		2	65	65	65	
22⅝	17½	Tranlnc 1.92		11	21⅜	21	21	
9⅝	7¾	Transco .0	10	44	9½	9⅞	9⅜	
9¾	5⅝	Transcn .45	10	4	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
7⅜	4⅛	TranOhF .20	4	12	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ¼
19⅝	12⅝	Tranwy 1.40	7	21	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
28½	19⅛	Travlrs 1.08	14	233	26¼	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅛
36½	27	Travelr pf 2		7	33	33	33	+ ⅜
11⅞	4	TRE Corp		99	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	16	TriCont .96e		111	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
34¼	28½	TriCn pf2.50		7	30	29¾	29¾	
16	10⅝	Trianind .90	4	26	11⅛	11	11	— ½
34	9½	TrinityInd 1	5	23	27⅞	27⅛	27¼	+ ⅛
26	13¾	Tropican .20	18	1222	25⅜	24¾	25	+ ¼
28⅞	14¼	TRW In 1.20	9	400	26¼	26	26	
62⅜	40½	TRW pf4.50		1	57¾	57¾	57¾	
66¼	41⅜	TRW pf4.40		4	63½	63½	63½	— ½
12⅝	7⅝	TucsonG .96	7	65	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
15½	5⅛	TwenCen .40		462	12	12¼	12½	[illegible]
TycoLb		.20e	9	19	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
24½	13½	TylerCp .60	4	14	21½	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
		U						
27¼	13⅝	UAL Inc .60	21	109	26	25½	25⅞	— ⅛
24½	17	Uarco 1.30	5	8	20⅞	20½	20⅝	— ⅜
14½	10¼	UGIp .26	1	13⅞	10⅞	13⅝		+ ¼
28	25	UGI pf2.75		z200	27¼	27⅛	27¼	+ ¼
12⅝	8½	UMC Ind 1	7	13	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
3	1	UMET Tr		27	1⅛	1	1	
10½	7½	Unarco .50	5	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
10⅞	6¼	UnBancp .84	8	39	8⅝	8½	8½	
8	37¾	UnCamp 2	13	x48	75½	75¾	75¾	+ ⅛
66½	40⅛	UnCarb 2.40	8	157	59	58¾	58¾	— ¼
13⅞	5⅞	UnCom 1p	5	99	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	2½	Union Corp	9	15	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
14	9⅞	Un Elec 1.28	8	40	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
80	67⅞	UnEl 7Ipf 8		1	74	74⅞	74⅞	+ ⅝
71	64	UnEl pf7.44		2	68	67¾	67¾	— 1¼
37	30¼	UnEl pf3.50		z100	34	34	34	+ ⅞
26¼	23¼	UnEl pf2.72		6	26	26	26	
6⅝	2½	Un Fidelity	11	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
50⅞	32½	UnOCal 1.98	7	310	43¼	42⅝	42⅞	+
66	3	UOCa pf2.50		10	55⅛	54¾	55⅛	+ ⅜
82¼	61¾	UPacCp 2.80	14	40	75	74⅛	74½	+ ¼
3¼	1⅞	Uniona Inc		4	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
10	6⅝	Uniroyal .50	8	165	8⅝	8½	8½	
81¾	66½	Unirygl pf 8		z30	73	73	73	
8	3⅛	Unit Brands		54	5⅛	4⅞	5	
8⅝	5⅝	UnBrnd pfA		5	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
8¼	6	UnitCp .72e		27	7¾	7½	7½	+ ⅛
14	6⅞	UnGasP .72	7	114	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
12½	6¼	Un Guarnty	12	38	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
28½	17½	U Ilium 2.32	5	44	23¼	22¾	22⅞	
12⅝	6½	UnitInd .40	5	4	10⅛	10¼	10¼	
7½	4⅝	Unitin pf.42		1	65	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
52w	1⅞	UnitInn .10		13	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	9¼	UJerBk 1.04	7	55	10⅛	9	9	— 1
15½	10⅞	UnitMM .80		17	14⅝	14¾	14⅝	+ ⅛
20	8	Un Nuclr	25	54	14	13⅞	13⅞	
2½	1½	UnitPk Min		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
16	6	UnitRefg .48	3	2	10	10	10	+ ½
36¾	25½	USFIdG 2.48	18	69	35¾	34⅞	35¾	+ 1⅛
17¼	12¼	USFoS 1.50		1	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
21¼	14¼	USGyps 1.60	16	146	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅝
25½	20	USGy pf1.80		8	21½	21½	21½	
7⅞	2⅞	US Home		52	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
5⅞	2½	US Ind .20		139	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
14	6¼	USLeasg .28	6	44	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅜
4⅞	1½	US Rltylnv		12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
19	7⅝	US Shoe .95	8	189	19	18⅞	18⅞	
71⅜	38¼	US Stl 2.80	6	210	63⅝	62⅝	62⅞	+ ⅛
22	13¾	USTobac .90	11	16	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
62⅛	31¼	Unit Tech 2	7	55	49⅞	49¼	49¾	+ ¼
140⅛	86¼	UnTech pf 8		25	119½	119	119¼	+ ¾
16	12½	UniTel 1.12	9	91	14⅛	14¼	14½	
20⅛	16⅛	UnTI 2pf1.50		3	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ⅛
9⅝	3½	Unitrode Cp	8	42	4¼	4¼	4¼	
31	16⅞	Univar 1.40	5	4	28⅛	28¼	28⅛	
20⅛	18⅛	UnivLeaf T	6	14	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅜
18	9½	UOP .67p	10	45	9⅞	9⅝	9½	
53	30	Upjohn .96	21	232	45½	44⅝	45	+ ⅛
17⅛	9¼	USLIFE .32	6	113	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
10⅛	8½	UsllfeF .96a	10	18	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
22¼	12	USM stpl.20	5	21	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ½
27¼	19⅞	USM pf2.19		2	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
16¾	14⅝	USM pf1.50		z1050	15	15	15	
74⅞	39½	Utahlnt 1a	13	190	46⅞	45⅞	46	— ½
29⅝	23¼	UtahPL 2.40	8	85	27¼	27	27	
29⅞	25⅝	UtPL pf2.80		14	28⅞	28½	28½	— ⅛
26	17	UV Ind 1b	4	46	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
		V						
23½	13	Vallylnd .80	3	2	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
18⅛	6½	Varian .20	12	31	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	
27⅝	16	Veeder .80	16	9	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
5¾	3	Vendo Co		9	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
6¾	2	Venice .20		3	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
14¼	11	VestSe 1.27e		11	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
39½	21¼	Velco Offsh	11	54	27½	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
27½	13⅞	VF Cp 1.10	10	30	26½	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅜
10	2¾	Viacom Int	9	34	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
7⅞	3¾	VictCom .10		8	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
13⅞	8¼	VaEPw 1.18	6	239	13¾	13½	13⅝	
77	60½	VE 72 pf7.72		z50	72¼	72¼	72¼	— ½
73	56	VaEP pf7.20		z10	69	69	69	
53	41	VaEP pf 5		z20	49½	49½	49½	
43	37½	VaEP pf4.12		z30	39	39	39	— ⅜
28⅞	25½	VaEP pf2.90		3	27¼	27¼	27¼	
7¾	3¾	Vornado Inc	14	65	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
36¼	23¼	VulMat 1.80	6	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅛
		W						
25½	12¼	Wachova .76	7	23	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
53	27¾	Wach pf2.20		3	38	37½	38	+ ½
4⅞	2	WachRl .04p		19	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
13⅞	10	Walgreen 1	9	37	13⅛	13	13	
44	25⅞	WlkrA 1.40a	10	6	29⅞	29¾	29¾	+ ½
25½	14⅝	WallBus .60	8	4	18	18	18	+ ⅛
11⅛	6	WallMu .80a	4	106	11⅛	11	11½	+ ⅜
16¼	11⅛	WalMart .08	28	1	15	15	15	
16⅞	6⅝	WangL .10	14	54	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Ward Foods	15	10	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
11½	7¼	Warnaco .80		9	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
8½	4¼	WrnerCo .50	6	3	7	7	7	+ ⅛
22⅞	8¼	WrnCom .50	7	95	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
38½	25	WarnerL .92	17	236	36¼	35⅞	36¼	+ ¼
22¼	13⅛	Warn S 1.20	7	14	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ¼
20¾	12	WashGs 1.88	7	8	18⅛	18¼	18¼	
13½	9½	WashNat .80	6	5	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	
16⅜	11⅞	WashStl 1	6	2	12½	12¼	12¼	
20⅝	16½	WasWat 1.56	9	17	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	
11¾	4	Waste Mgmt	8	7	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
38¼	11¾	WatkinJ .20	13	29	27¼	26⅞	27	+ ⅜
5	3	WayGos .40	143	16	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅛	Wean Unit		3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	4½	Weathrd .40	6	25	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
5¼	2⅛	Webb Del E	10	19	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
9½	6	WelMcL .60	16	29	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
21⅛	15	WelsMkt .60	8	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
20½	12⅞	WellFgo .96	6	64	15⅝	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
8⅛	3¼	WellFM .10p		24	5⅛	5¼	5¼	
12	8⅞	WescoF .60	6	1	9½	9½	9½	
39	18¾	WstPtPep 2	8	38	34½	34	34½	+ ½
9½	5⅝	WnAirL .40a	18	116	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
27⅝	15⅞	WnBnc 1.40	5	25	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
19	7⅝	WnNoA .10r	4	51	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
8¾	5¾	Wn Pac Ind	8	22	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	8¼	WnPubih .80	7	5	13¾	13½	13⅞	
17¼	9⅞	WUnion 1.40	8	302	17⅜	17	17¼	+ ⅛
45½	30	WnUn pf4.60		2	45⅝	45¾	45¾	+ ¼
49	32½	WnUn pf4.90		1	49	49	49	+ 1
20	9¼	WestgEl .97	33	1073	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅜
32⅛	19¼	Wstvco 1.50	9	9	30	29⅞	30	
19	12	Weybrg 1.28	8	x12	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
43¼	27⅜	Weyerhr .80	24	304	36	35⅝	35⅞	— ⅛
23⅝	10⅛	WhelFry .40	10	17	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
31⅞	14¼	WhelP 1.05p	3	29	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ¼
60	51	WhelPll pf 6		z30	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
29¼	15⅛	Whirlpol .80	21	132	26⅛	26	26¼	+ ⅜
24½	8¼	WhlCn .80a	6	60	21¾	21⅜	21¾	+ ¼
12½	5	WhiteM .10p		69	5⅞	5½	5⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	Whittaker	12	14	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
15	7⅞	Wickes .75r	34	66	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
4¼	2⅛	WiebdtSt .28	9	16	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
37⅛	24⅝	WllmsCo .60	4	253	25⅛	25	25⅛	
54	28¾	WllmsCo wt		27	30	29⅜	29⅜	— ¼
7	4½	WlshrO .10e	9	15	6⅛	6	6⅛	
41	27⅞	WinnDx 1.44	14	32	38	38	38	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Winnebago		79	4	3⅞	3⅞	
29¼	22⅛	WiscEl 1.92	11	528	27¾	27⅛	27¾	+ ⅛
88	79	WisE pf7.75		z40	84	84	84	— 1
19⅞	15½	WisGas 1.70	7	19	17⅛	17	17⅛	
25¾	24⅞	WisG pf2.55		z170	25¼	25¼	25¼	
17¼	11⅞	WiscPS 1.38	8	9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
27½	17¼	Witco 1.20	10	17	19¾	19½	19¾	
62	42⅝	Wltco pf2.65		1	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ⅜
5¾	1⅝	WolvrW .05e	17	45	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
17¼	6⅝	Womelco .60	8	8	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
25	7	WoodsCp .48	8	61	19	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
17½	14¼	WoodsPtl wi		32	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
22¼	9⅝	Wolwth 1.20	9	328	22⅛	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
32½	21	Wolw pf2.20		6	32¼	32⅛	32¼	+ ⅜
6⅞	2⅜	World Airw	6	25	4	3⅞	3⅞	
65	41⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	9	3	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	
6	3⅝	Wurltzr .05e		2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Wyly Corp		44	3	2¾	3	
		X						
87⅝	49¼	XeroxCp 1	16	907	51½	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅞
12½	7¼	Xtra Inc	6	27	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
		Y						
12	4¾	Yates Ind		28	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
13	8⅝	YngSDr .60a	5	12	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
		Z						
24½	9¼	ZaleCorp .80	10	8	22⅞	22¾	22¾	
19⅛	9	Zale pfA .80		2	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	— 1⅛
16⅜	12	Zapata .30b	3	56	13	12⅝	12½	— ⅜
7⅜	2⅜	Zayre Corp	700	26	7	6⅞	7	
28⅝	10	ZenithRad 1	20	79	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅜
12⅛	4⅛	Zurn Ind .32	11	31	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock a preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 28

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
6⅛	3⅝	AbrdMf .40b	18	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
4⅜	3¼	Aberden Pet	8	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
5	1⅜	Action .10e	8	1	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
14	6	AdobeO .10e	11	26	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
4½	2	A&EPlast P	4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1⅞	½	Aegis Corp	5	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	2⅛	AeroFlo .15e	3	5	5⅛	4⅞	5	
3⅝	1⅛	Aeronca Inc		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
3	1¼	AffilCap .66t		10	1½	1½	1½	
7⅞	3½	AirpxEl .30e	4	1	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
25	10⅛	AlanWd .25p		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
6½	2⅞	Alaska Airl	3	3	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
11⅞	5⅝	Alcolc .12e	6	27	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ½
5½	3⅝	Alleghy Airl		38	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
7⅞	3¾	Alleg Cp wt		34	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
7½	4½	AllianTs.36e	4	1	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
2½	1⅝	Allied Art		3	2	2	2	— ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Alpha Ind		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅛	9-16	Altec Corp		23	⅞	¾	¾	
13¼	3⅝	AMAX wt		61	7¾	7	7¾	+ ⅜
5⅜	⅛	AHessLL wt		39	¾	⅝	⅝	—1-16
7⅞	2⅝	A Agronics		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
11⅝	7	ABsP .24	18	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
6½	5	AContrl .20b	18	x4	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	+ ¼
5¼	1⅛	A Fletch		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13-16	3-16	AFitch wt		5	3-16	3-16	3-16	
15⅞	8⅞	A GarPd .34	6	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
5⅝	3¼	A Israel .26r	3	6	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
19⅜	7¾	AMaizeA .50	4	14	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	+ ⅜
19½	8¼	AMaizeB .50	4	2	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
8	1⅞	AMot Inns		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
34½	26¼	APetrof 2	6	10	31¾	31	31¾	+ 1
4¾	2	A SafEq .11t	23	12	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅝	A Tecin .09p		2	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅝	7⅞	AUtilS .72		10	9½	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
11⅞	4⅜	AMIC Cp	6	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4¼	1⅜	AndreR .27e	8	2	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	
3½	1⅜	Anglo C .12e	6	40	2⅝	2¼	2⅛	
10¼	4¼	Anlxter .16	4	7	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
6	1½	Anken .06e	6	1	3½	3½	3½	
7⅜	2⅞	Anthony .30t	4	5	4	4	4	
2⅞	1⅛	Applid Data	21	3	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
24½	12⅝	AqIt Ca .30	16	11	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅜
8¼	4	Ariz CL .10e		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	Arac Ent		5	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅛	10½	ArinCp .12	5	27	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	2½	Arrow Elect	4	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Arndel .49t		8	3⅝	3½	3½	
9¼	4⅝	Arwood .40a	3	1	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
12	6⅝	Asaero .25	6	7	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
12½	5⅝	AshlOC .28a	8	12	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
4½	2⅞	Atalnta .05p	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
2⅜	⅝	ATI Inc	2	4	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
11⅝	4½	Atl Richf wt		26	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Atlas CM B	8	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3	½	Atlas Cp wt		8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
22¼	12⅝	Agatinc .15	14	3	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	10⅛	Astral Oil	9	60	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
9¼	4⅛	Ato Train	23	12	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅜	Ato Bldg		10	2	2	2	
17	12¼	AVC Cp .10h	3	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
3⅜	2	AVEMC .07		1	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
25¼	16⅝	Avondal 1.20	18	9	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
7¼	3	AVX Corp		7	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
6⅝	3½	Aydin Cp	5	9	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
		B						
8⅝	4½	BadgrMt .50	7	3	7	7	7	— ⅛
9⅛	3⅝	BakerM .15t	6	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	11⅝	BanFd 1.12e		4	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
15-16	⅜	BangPn wt		25	9-16	½	½	—1-16
10⅝	4⅝	BanstrCtl Lt	306	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	1⅞	Banner .06	5	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅛	3⅝	Barry R .24t	5	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
7½	4⅝	BarryWr .40	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ½
1⅝	⅝	Bartell Med	1	25	11-16	⅝	⅝	—1-16
3¼	2⅝	Barth Sp .20	9	22	2⅝	2⅝	2½	
3⅝	1⅝	Bartons Cdy	14	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
2⅜	1⅛	Barch Fost	23	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
2	1	Barwick ET		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅝	4¼	BasinPet Cp	18	60	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
2¾	1⅜	Bell Ind .08	6	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8⅞	2¼	Berg. Bros	18	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
2¾	1⅛	BernzOa		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	2½	BervenC .12		1	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
2½	1	Beverly Ent		187	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	5⅜	Bic Pen .36	10	47	11⅛	10⅞	11	
25¼	12¾	Big Ber 1.20	5	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
7½	3⅛	BigVS .15e	4	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
14⅞	9¼	BinkMf .80a	5	5	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
5⅝	3½	Blessings	8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅞	1½	Blount .08	5	1	2½	2½	2½	
3½	1⅛	Bleblrd Unc	5	19	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
7⅞	3⅝	Bodin Ap .40	6	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	4⅛	Bowne .24	6	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
17⅞	9⅞	BowVall .10	35	36	16	15⅞	16	+ 1⅛
25½	7⅞	BradRa .10e	6	38	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅜
18⅝	6½	BradfdC .20	15	25	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
3½	1⅝	Branch .07e	10	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
8⅜	3⅞	BraniffAr wt		5	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ½
14⅜	10	Brascan A 1	3	47	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅜
14⅞	10	BraunEn .60	8	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
25¼	17½	BrewerC .80	4	9	21¼	20⅞	21	
2⅞	1⅝	BrodySt .05e		9	2¼	2⅛	2½	
10.	4	BrooksP. .28	4	9	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
16⅝	8¼	BrnF B .52b	8	x24	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
2¾	½	BRT Rl .30e		4	9-16	9-16	9-16	
⅜	1-16	BRT Rlt wt		5	7-16	1-16	1-16	
3	1⅜	BTU Eng	17	1	1½	1½	1½	
3¼	1⅜	Buehler Cp	5	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅛	7¼	Bundy 1.05	9	3	12	12	12	
5¼	1⅛	Burgess Ind	9	17	4⅝	4	4	
14⅝	5⅝	Burnslnt .60	8	4	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
11⅞	6	Butlerlnt .50	4	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
23⅛	14¼	Buttes G Oil	4	34	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
		C						
7⅞	1⅞	Cablcom Gn	6	3	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
5⅜	1⅛	Cagles In A	4	6	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
14	6¼	Caldor .16b	8	26	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅝	Calcomp		23	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅜	Cal Life Cp	5	5	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
13½	9	Cal PrlCm 1	10	4	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	5	Camco Inc	26	17	7⅜	7½	7½	— ⅛
4 9-16	2⅞	CaChbA .25e	7	3	3 13-16	3 13-16	3 13-16	
3 15-16	1¾	CdnExp GO	10	6	2 15-16	2⅝	2 15-16	+1-16
5⅞	2⅛	Cdn Homstd	28	42	5⅛	5	5	+3-16
7¼	4	CdnHydr .25	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	11	CdlnPA 1.50	5	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ½
13⅜	6⅝	CdnOcc .25e	8	7	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
44½	21½	Cdn SuprOil	11	1	43½	43½	43½	— ½
2⅝	1⅝	Canoga .10e	8	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
23⅞	16⅞	Carbon .80	4	22	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	2¼	Caressa .24	8	17	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
83	57	Carnat 1.20a	16	67	75	74½	74½	+ ½
1⅛	⅛	Carr wt		6	3-16	3-16	3-16	+1-16
3¼	1¼	Carrols Dev		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
18⅞	10½	Castle AM 1	3	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
15½	11⅝	CasFd 1.20a		8	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
2⅜	1¼	Castleton In	6	11	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
8	2⅝	Castlwd Int	5	6	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
14½	6¼	Cavitron Cp	11	3	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
1⅞	⅝	CelluCraft	8	2	1	1	1	
4¼	3¼	CentSec .30e		17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
4½	2⅝	Cenvill Com		1	3½	3½	3½	
2¼	1⅝	Certified Cp		1	1½	1½	1½	
2⅛	1	Celec Corp	11	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
5	2⅛	Champ Hom		48	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	CHB Fd .57t	4	4	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
5⅜	2⅝	CHC Cp .30f	3	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
20⅝	16⅛	ChiRivt 1.60	12	1	17	17	17	
2⅛	⅞	Chicken Uni		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10¼	6⅝	Chieftn Dev	67	6	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅜
12½	2⅝	Child World	11	5	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
2⅜	11-16	Christian Co	12	33	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
1½	⅛	ClMtgGr wt		5	⅛	⅛		
5¼	2½	Cinema Riv	10	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅛	Cinerama		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9	4⅝	Circle K .32	6	11	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	
5¼	3½	Citation .49	7	6	4½	4½	4½	
13⅝	8⅝	CK Petroim	6	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
10	2⅝	Clarkson .16	7	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Clausng .48a	3	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅛	Clopay .07r	22	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	⅞	CMI Corp	5	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7	½	CMI Inv wt		8	11-16	⅝	11-16	+1-16
20⅛	3	Coachm .10e	8	12	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
7	4	CoffMat .18r	12	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Cohu In .15r	32	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
9⅞	6¼	ColeNat .60	6	6	8⅛	8	8	
15	5⅛	Coleman .44	14	10	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
5¼	2¼	Colon Coml		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅝	ColwellC .28		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	¼	ColwMtg wt		2	¼	¼	¼	
21	7	Cmbustn Eq	9	29	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
35	24¾	Cominco 3e	8	2	33¾	33⅝	33¾	+ ⅛
3⅝	2¼	Com Grp .14	3	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	8⅛	ComlAltl .30	7	5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
16⅝	11⅛	ComMtl .60	3	32	12⅛	12	12	
5⅝	1⅝	Comdor B/M	23	3 15-16	3⅞	3 15-16		+1-16
10	4¼	CoPsycC .20	5	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	14½	CompPS 1.62	7	3	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
2⅝	9-16	CompuDyn	8	6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
1¾	7-16	Comput Inst		1	1	1		
1⅝	½	Comput Inv		9	½	9-16	9-16	— ⅛
8½	5¼	Conchem .40	26	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
5⅝	1⅞	Concrd Fab	2	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
7⅞	2	Condec Crp	3	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅞	7½	Conrock .60	5	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
3¼	1	Conroy Inc		40	3	3	3	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅝	Con Oil Gas	9	15	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
4¼	3¼	Consyne Cp	8	7	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
1¼	¾	Cont Mater		11	10-16	¾	¾	
1	5-16	Cont Tel wt		7	¾	¾		
8⅛	5⅞	Cook El .40	7	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
21½	10	Cook Ind .40	3	7	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+ ⅛
4¾	2⅝	Cooper Jar		3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7¼	2⅝	Cordon Intl	.35	3	2⅝	3		
16¼	9⅝	Core Labs	6	4	9⅝	9½	9½	
22⅞	12	Corenco .80	8	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—
24	14⅛	CorrBlk 1.06	9	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Cosco Inc		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
15-16	⅛	Cousins wt		26	⅛	3-16	3-16	—
9⅝	2	Craig .05e	7	26	9	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	Crest Foam		13	1	1	1	
21⅛	14½	CwnCPt .60r	3	3	17½	17½	17½	
11⅞	3	CRS Des .12	5	7	6	6	6	— ¼
8⅝	3⅝	CrutcR .55e	7	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15⅞	7	CrystlO .40e		34	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	5¼	CSE Cp .40	5	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8½	2¾	Cubic Cp .20		3	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
		D						
16½	13	Daniel Ind	7	2	15	15	15	+ ⅛
6½	2⅝	Dalaprod	5	75	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	5	DayMin .10e		9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
¾	¼	DCL Inc		3	⅜	⅜	⅜	+1-16
9⅞	5	Del Labs .24	6	1	9½	9½	9½	
1⅛	5-16	DeltaCp Am		8	7-16	7-16	7-16	
8¼	5⅝	Delm Fd .54	6	6	7	7	7	
6⅝	2⅛	Dev Cp Am		42	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	
29⅝	17	DiamD 1.72t	4	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
4	1⅞	Diebold VC		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅝	4¼	Digicon Inc	5	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1⅞	7-16	Diodes Inc		14	¾	¾	¾	
3⅝	1¼	Discont Fab	5	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
16½	13	Diversey Cp	7	20	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
11-16	1-16	Divrsf In wt		5	1-16	1-16	1-16	
37	17¼	Dome Petrl	12	107	37¼	36	36⅞	— ⅜
11½	4½	Driver Harr		4	6½	6½	6½	
11⅞	4½	DrgFair .40	6	5	10½	10⅝	10⅝	
1 7-16	¼	Dunlop .06e	6	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—1-16
25	11⅞	DuplxPd .60	3	24	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4½	Dur Tst .25b	8	11	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Dynicin .05e	6	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅞	DynAmer	7	17	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
		E						
2⅝	¾	Eagle Cloth	21	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
10	3¼	EriSchab .36	13	9	7½	7½	7½	
16½	8¼	EarthRes 1	6	19	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
32	18⅞	EasonO .10r	15	8	31⅞	31½	31½	—
4⅛	2⅝	EazorEx .16	5	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
10¼	3½	Ecodyne	8	1	7	7	7	
4⅛	1	Edmos Cp		1	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	2⅝	Edo Corp	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3½	EnrahPh .10	6	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	1⅝	Elcor Chm	5	9	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
3⅛	1½	ElAudD .21t	7	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—
11½	8½	Electrog .80	8	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Elect Assist	12	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
10¼	5⅛	ElecEng .32	4	4	7⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
4	15-16	Elect Resch		1	1½	1½		
20½	9	ElectrnicA 1	7	4	12	12	12	
6¼	2⅞	Esq Rad .18	5	8	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	EvanAr .10r	9	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
6	2⅝	Executn .23t	9	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
		F						
5⅝	1⅛	Fab Ind	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	4⅛	FabriCtr .12	9	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—
3	⅝	FairTex Mil		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2¼	Fairfld Nob		4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
4¾	2⅝	FalrmC .14e	10	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
44⅝	16¾	FalconS .40a	4	43	30⅜	29⅝	29¾	+ ⅛
5¼	1½	Fam Dol Str	13	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
3¼	⅞	Family Rec	4	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
9	3⅝	FannyF .42t	21	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	⅞	Fash Fabric		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
9¼	7	FayDrg .06a	7	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3¼	1	FDI Inc .01e		3	2	2	2	
5	2	Fed Resrces		40	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
12⅝	7½	Felmnt .12e	11	2	8	8	8	
6⅛	3⅛	Felsway .32	5	6	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	— ⅛
3½	1½	Fibrebrd wt		8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11⅞	3¼	FidelcG .76p		6	3½	3⅜	3½	
6¾	2¾	Filmways	5	7	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
7¾	3⅝	FinGen .36b	11	3	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	
9½	6⅝	Fst Conn 1	8	12	7⅝	7½	7½	
4¾	1¼	FstDenv Mt		.50	1⅛	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
9⅝	5	FstSLSh .12		10	6	6	6	+ ⅛
7¼	3	Fstmark .24		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	4⅝	FlschrP .48t	7	11	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
4	1⅞	Flagstaff	4	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
7	4⅛	Flavorland	5	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
19	6⅝	Flight Safty	10	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
4⅜	2⅛	FlaRck .10e	2	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—
26⅝	10⅝	FlukeJ .72t	8	7	23½	23¼	23¼	
25	11¼	Fly Dia Oil	5	35	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	3¼	Foodrm .15e	4	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
10¼	5	Foote Mint	4	15	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	— ⅛
79½	57½	FordCan 5a	6	z300	79	79	79	+ 1
6¼	3	Forest City		12	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅜	Forest Labs	7	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	5	FoxStaP .48	10	17	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
3⅞	2⅛	FPA Corp		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
3½	1⅝	Franklin RI		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4	FrankNu .32	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
34	16⅜	Fresnillo 1b	7	5	17¼	17	17	
6	3⅛	Friedm .18a	3	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Frigtmp .55t	7	14	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
15½	6⅞	Frigitronic	29	5	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	5	Frischs .30b	7	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅜	Frontier Air	6	82	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1½	FrontAir wt		4	2	2	2	+ ⅛
		G						
4⅜	1⅜	Garcia Corp	22	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5	2⅝	Garfnd .07p		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2¼	⅞	Gaylord Nat		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	⅞	Gaynor Staf		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
39⅝	14¾	Gearhart .44	6	36	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	—
1⅜	½	Gen Builders		6	⅝	11-16		
13⅛	7-16	G Housewar		25	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	—
4¼	1⅞	Genge Inc		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3⅜	1¼	Geon Ind		5	2	1⅞	1⅞	—
4⅞	1⅞	Gerber Scl		6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16⅛	8¼	GiantFd .80	5	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—
13⅝	5	Giant Y .40a	53	55	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	—
1⅛	9-16	Gilbert Cos		2	11-16	11-16	11-16	
2⅞	1¼	Gladding Cp		6	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
5⅜	3⅝	Glen.Ger .16	36	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
18⅝	7⅝	Globeind .40	5	4	10⅛	10	10	—
11¾	4⅛	Gloucstr En	4	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—
5¼	2⅛	Glover .10e	4	x2	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	3	Gldblatt .24	12	8	3½	3½	3½	—
24⅝	13	Golden Cycl		10	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—
1⅜	7-16	Goldfield Cp	13	38	15-16	13-16	13-16	—
4⅜	2½	Goodrich wt		6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
4	1⅞	Gorin Strs	4	10	3	3	3	
17½	10	GormR .90a	7	4	15	15	15	
3⅛	1⅛	Gouldlnc wi		4	2	2	2	
8	3⅝	GrandA .10e	14	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+
10	6	GrandCft .2r	7	9	7	6⅞	7	+
4	2⅛	Gt Am Ind	3	3	3	3	3	—
4⅛	2⅝	GtBasin Pet		38	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
39⅝	11	Gt Lk Ch .20	16	12	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+
7	2⅞	GtScofS .07	5	2	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+
3⅝	1⅝	Greenman	6	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—
5⅞	3⅝	GREIT .40			4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+
3½	1⅝	Greybd C	66	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
15⅝	4⅛	GRI Cp .40	4	18	5	5	5	—
11⅞	6⅝	GrossTic .90	6	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+
8	4½	Grow C .32b	7	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1⅜	¾	GTI Corp		10	15-16	15-16	15-16	
⅜	⅛	GuardMt wt		4	⅛	⅛		
⅜	1-16	GulfMRlt wt		3	3-32	3-32	3-32	+1-32
32½	23⅝	GHOilCan 1	8	3	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	2⅝	Glfstrm LD	20	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		H						
4⅝	2½	HampD .16e	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4¼	1⅝	Hampin Ind	11	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+
6⅛	2⅞	HanvSq .53		28	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
20⅛	5⅝	Harman .30	5	7	17	17	17	
16	6⅞	HarizM .05e	13	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
5	1⅞	Hasbro Ind	15	4	4⅝	4	4	
2⅝	11-16	Heinick Inc		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅛	⅞	Heifmn .15p		18	1	⅞	⅞	
13⅛	5⅝	Her Mal .42	4	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	Highind Cap		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—
5	3⅛	Hillhavn .24	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+
21⅝	6	Hiptrnic .20	12	4	10⅛	10	10	—
3⅝	1⅜	Holly Corp	5	18	2⅛	2	2	
30	16⅞	HomeOA .50	10	5	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	—
17¼	15⅝	HormelG .92	5	14	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+
7	3⅝	HospM .55e	6	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
12¼	7⅛	Hotel 1.57e	8	20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
5¼	2⅛	HousRon .20	6	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	House V. 3	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—
32⅞	19⅝	HoustOil .60	12	74	28⅝	27	27⅛	—
4¼	⅝	Howell .05e	3	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—
25⅞	16⅝	HudB O 1.40	10	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+
6⅝	4	Huffman .40		9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—
3⅛	1½	HuntHlt .05e	3	9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
20⅝	11⅝	HuskyO .80	5	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+
6⅞	2	Hycel Inc	26	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
24⅝	19⅝	HyardFd 1e	4	68	23½	22½	23⅛	—
		I						
6⅛	2½	ICH Cp .35	8	1	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞	
12⅝	2	ICM R .29e	6	10	8	7⅞	7⅞	—
7	2⅝	ImpCh .24e	7	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	
29¾	21⅛	ImpOil A .80	14	320	24⅝	24	24	—
2⅞	9-16	Inflight Svc	3	19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	Inolex Corp		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1⅞	⅝	Instrom Sys	4	29	¾	11-16	11-16	—1-16
18½	6⅝	InsSy pf.25e		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+
2⅛	11-16	Integri Res		1	1	1		
3⅝	13-16	Intrmedco	2	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1⅞	5-16	Intl Banknot	9	18	1	1	1	—
3⅛	1¼	Intl Foodsvc		15	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
2⅝	1⅛	InFuneral	4	15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
12⅝	6½	IntGenin .76	3	4	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
4	1⅜	Int Prot .65p		17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—
2⅛	13-16	Int Stretch		1	1	1⅛	1⅛	+
36⅛	18⅝	IntSyCon .25	9	5	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+
3¼	7-16	Interphot		3	⅝	⅝		+
18½	8¼	Interpool	5	2	11½	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	5	Interway Cp		22	5⅛	5⅛		
22	8	InDiv A .90	5	34	8¼	8	8	—
5⅝	2⅛	InDiv B .22p	6	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+
7	3⅝	InvRltT .20p	18	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+
8	3⅝	TroaBrd .16	11	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+
5¼	3⅝	ISC Fin .30	9	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
		J						
14⅝	5⅝	JacobE .40e	5	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Jeannet .20b	5	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Jetronic Ind	7	9	2⅝	2½	2½	
5	2½	Juniper Pet	7	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅝	2⅛	Jupiter Ind	26	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		K						
4⅝	1¼	K Tel Intl	5	2	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅝	Kaisrind .26	5	126	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
1½	⅝	Kalvex Inc		10	⅞	13-16	⅞	+
8	3⅛	KaneMill wt		14	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
27⅞	17	Kanebs .90b	7	2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	11⅝	Kewane .48a	5	418	14⅝	14	14	
8⅝	4	Keystind .30	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅞	⅜	Kin Ark Crp	11	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—
2⅛	1	King Optici		60	1	1	1	
7⅜	1⅞	Kingstip .20	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
4	1⅛	Kleinerts		4	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
14⅝	4⅝	Knicker Toy	6	8	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
		L						
5⅝	2½	LaBarge .04	4	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—
8⅝	3½	LafyRad .26	9	25	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Lake Shore	6	23	1⅝	1 9-16	1 9-16	—
6⅞	6⅝	La QuintaM	9	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—
1½	½	LaTour Bck	19	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+
2	1⅜	Lndmrk Ld		1	1⅝	1⅝		
8⅝	4½	LCA Cp .45	23	52	8⅝	7⅞	8⅝	+ 1
8⅜	5½	Leath Co .36	12	2	9	9		— ⅛

(Continued on next page.)

Toronto Stocks

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
425 Abby Glen	340	340	340	
3410 Abitibi	$9½	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
300 Acklands	$14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
600 Agnico E	328	320	320	+ 5
2150 Alta Gas A	$11⅛	11¼	11⅛	+ ⅛
140 Alta Nat	$22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
1000 Alliance B	405	400	400	— 5
1200 Alminex	$5¼	5¼	5¼	
7700 Alco A	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
5100 BP Can	$11½	11½	11½	
2900 Banister C	$6¼	6	6	— ½
4722 Bank N S	$45¼	45	45	— ⅛
5705 Bell Canad	$44¼	44	44¼	+ ⅛
1625 Beth Cop A	$11¼	11¼	11¼	
4300 Block Bros	355	335	355	+20
300 Bovis Cor	101	100	101	+ 1

Closing Prices Nov. 28, 1975

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
6000 Abby Glen	340	330	330	—10
11110 Abitibi	$9½	8⅝	9	— ⅛
3100 Acklands	$14¼	14⅛	14¼	
5300 Agnico E	310	305	310	—10
930 Agra Ind	485	485	485	+30
31136 Alta Gas A	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
200 Algo Cent	$13½	13½	13½	
11142 Atco A	$13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ½
4360 BP Can	$11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
40 Banister C	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
16613 Bank N S	$45	42¾	43⅛	—1⅛
5555 Bell Canad	$44¼	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅛
340 Beth Cop A	$11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
1600 Block Bros	350	345	350	— 5
1437 Bovis Cor	100	100	100	— 1
1200 Bralor Res	205	200	200	— 1
1400 Bramalea	495	485	495	— 5
24500 Brameda	127	118	126	+ 2
200 Brenda M	415	405	415	+ 5
6950 Bridger	325	315	320	+ 5
2900 BC Phone	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
220 Can Perm	$17	17	17	
2100 C Tung	250	246	250	+10
700 C Cablesy	$12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
100 CGE	$25	24½	25	+ ½
13500 Cl Bk Com	$26⅛	25⅞	25½	— ¼
1925 Cdn Tire A	$48	48	48	+ ½
1652 C Utilities	$9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
1000 Canbra	320	320	320	
300 Candel Oil	$15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
100 Cassiar	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2400 Celanese	430	425	430	+10
3952 Chieftan D	$8¼	8	8	— ¼
7500 Cochn Will	39	37	39	+2½
310 C Holiday I	295	295	295	+ 5
4800 Con Bldg	243	234	243	+12
500 C Rambler	95	95	85	+ 3
1925 Con Distrb	355	350	355	+ 5
1477 Cons Gas	$12⅛	12½	12½	+ ⅛
507 Conwest	280	275	275	— 5
600 Craigmt	455	450	455	+ 5
1061 Denison	$51	50½	50¾	— ¼
2470 Dicknsn	460	445	460	
3425 Dofasco A	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
1375 Dom Store	$17¼	17	17	
25 Du Pont	$18½	18½	18½	— ½
800 Dylex L A	$7½	7½	7½	
1201 East Mal	200	195	198	— 4
1710 Electro A	360	340	340	—20
10 Emco	$7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
1133 Falcon C	$6½	6⅛	6⅛	
1945 Falcon	$29	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
300 Fed Ind A	$5¼	5¼	5¼	
500 Francana	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
616 Fraser A	$16½	16⅛	16½	
100 Fruehauf	$6¼	6¼	6¼	
218910 Gft Mascl	142	121	126	—15
300 Gibraltar	$5⅛	5	5⅛	
150 Goodyear	$14	14	14	
100 Gt Oil Sds	$5⅝	490	490	—10
300 GL Paper	$21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
1100 Gt W Life	$51	51	51	+ ½
250 Greyhnd	$18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
74 Guar Trst	490	490	490	—10
1000 Hambro C	195	195	195	— 5
1630 Hawker S	$5⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
275 Hayes D A	$6	6	6	
1940 H Bay Co	$15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅜
155 Huron Eri	$25½	25½	25½	
1782 IAC	$19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
400 Indusmin	$3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
300 Inland Gas	$8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
573 Int Mogul	272	267	267	—11
8095 Infpr Pipe	$12⅝	12	12⅛	— ⅜
6000 Inv Grp A	$6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
750 Jannock	$5	5	5	— ⅛
5500 Kaiser Re	$15⅛	10	10⅛	
3500 Kaps Tran	215	195	215	+25
100 Kelsey H	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
3760 Kerr A A	$10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
600 Koffler A	355	355	355	
1400 Labatt A	$18⅛	18	18	— ⅜
350 LOnt Cem	335	325	335	
1500 Lob Co A	480	475	480	+ 5
850 Lob Co B	480	475	475	+ 5
475 Loeb M	275	272	272	— 3
100 Mclan H A	$7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
4430 MB Ltd	$16½	16¼	16½	— ⅛
300 Madsen	41	44	44	— 1
50 Malemi A	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
200 McGraw H	425	425	425	
4237 Moore	$49½	47⅝	49⅛	+ ⅛
200 Murphy	440	440	440	— 5
9854 Noranda A	$32¼	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
2505 Norcen	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
2050 Nowsco W	$8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
1850 OSF Ind	350	335	350	+15
3950 Oshawa A	440	425	440	+15
1315 PanCan P	$17	16⅛	16⅛	
100 Patino N V	$9½	9½	9½	— ¼
64 Pembin A	325	325	325	—25
16 Pembin B	325	325	325	—25
1661 Petrofina	$19	13⅝	19	+ ⅜
1305 Pine Point	$29⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
500 Pitts C	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
1200 Placer	$20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	— ⅛
1200 Que Sturg	105	105	105	
1000 Rayrock	65	65	65	+ 2
3230 Reed Oslr A	490	485	490	
6707 Jevnu Prp	75	73	73	— 6
100 Rothman	$14	14	14	
6427 Shell Can	$16	15⅜	15¾	— ⅛
5495 Sherritt A	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
3050 Siebens	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
200 Sigma	$21	20½	20½	— ½
6325 Simpsons	$7⅛	7⅛	7½	— ⅛
1321 Simpson S	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
500 Slater Stl	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1500 Slat W Can	$7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
1923 Southm A	$23½	23½	23½	— ½
1525 St Brodcst	$7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
8050 Stelco A	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
4450 Steep R	148	131	148	+17
14000 Sundale O	$5½	6⅛	6⅛	
350 Tara	$13¼	13¼	13¼	
2100 Teck Cor A	395	380	395	+10
1500 Teck Cor B	320	310	315	+ 5
85 Tex Can	$28½	28⅛	28½	— ⅜
1450 Thom N A	$13¼	13	13	
9954 Tor Dm Bk	$42¼	41¾	41⅞	— ⅛
601 Tor Star B	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
4545 Traders A	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ½
3715 Trans Mt	$10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
2513 TrCan PL	$11	10⅞	11	
455 Un Carbid	$19¼	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
2125 UGas A	$8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
800 Union Oil	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
400 U Keno	$8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
2500 U Siscoe	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5100 Upp Con	117	115	105	—10
1200 Voyager P	$9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
200 Weldwod	$10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
450 Wstburne	59	9	9	
14700 West Mine	315	295	315	+15
220 Weston	$19¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
2250 Willroy	82	81	82	— 7
200 Woodwd A	$15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
1200 Yk Bear	210	210	210	+ 2

Total sales 1,852,258 shares

Market Summary

Nov. 28, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Pan Am	182,900	5½	+ ⅛
Citicorp	161,700	29¼	+ ⅛
Chase Manh	150,800	28¼	+ ⅜
Westgh El	149,400	13⅛	+ ⅜
Xero Cp	123,900	50	—1⅛
Texaco Inc	121,500	24	+ ⅛
ScuddDVst	114,600	5	
House Fin	95,300	16	+ ⅜
Comsat	84,900	27⅞	—5⅛
Anaconda	84,400	17¼	+ ¼
Gen Motors	83,600	56⅞	+ ⅜
Gulf Oil	80,900	20⅞	+ ¼
IntTelTel	80,100	22¼	+ ¼
Amer Chain	60,000	29⅝	+1
Am Tel&Tel	74,400	50⅛	

	Today	Prev day
Volume (in millions)	12.87	18.78
Advances	806	803
Declines	518	576
Unchanged	489	444
Total issues	1813	1823
New 1975 highs	42	52
New 1975 lows	11	12

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Kewanee In	43,100	14	
ImperOil A	34,900	24⅛	
Synte Corp	27,900	34⅝	
Phoeni Stl	27,600	3⅞	+ ⅜
AmSafty Eq	22,700	3½	+ ⅛
Nole Cp	22,000	9⅞	—1⅞
Beverly Ent	19,500	1⅞	
Westn Finl	17,700	5⅜	— ⅛
Kaiser Ind	13,000	8	+ ⅛
Fly Dia Oil	12,100	13	— ⅛

Appro total stock sales 1,270,000
Stock sales year ago 1,050,690

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
85.94	85.43	85.82	+0.38

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	862.96	865.24	854.06	860.67	+ 2.12
20 Trn	169.37	170.27	167.77	169.29	+ 0.29
15 Util	83.21	83.75	82.66	83.27	+ 0.10
65 Stk	262.25	263.26	259.75	261.82	+ 0.55

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	102.76	101.32	102.19	+0.34
15 Railroads	37.80	37.29	37.63	+0.16
60 Utilities	44.61	43.91	44.41	+0.13
500 Stocks	91.74	90.44	91.24	+0.30

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	48.30	48.06	48.24	+0.15
Industrials	53.58	53.36	53.58	+0.17
Transportation	32.44	32.32	32.44	+0.08
Utilities	33.40	33.27	33.39	+0.05
Finance	45.83	45.57	45.71	+0.17

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Nov. 27	173,454	349,009	2,071
Nov. 25	166,927	356,657	1,381
Nov. 24	160,901	370,352	2,620
Nov. 21	152,973	312,391	1,882
Nov. 20	161,277	350,637	1,701
Nov 19	164,584	359,461	3,177

*These totals are included in the sales figures

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

Nov. 28, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	138.25	138.15	—0.85
Zurich	138.75	137.75	—1.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	140.20	139.89	—1.78

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Interinvest Gold Indexed Series "B" Bonds (n.v. 1,000)
Indexed value 1,000.00
Value expressed in U.S. dollars.

[illegible] — International Bankers

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	40.10
Albert Heijn	100.50
Algembank	326.50
Amrobank	74.80
A'dam	85
Fokker	39.50
Heineken	167.50
H.V.A.	57.60
Holl-Am-H	73.80
Hoogovens	58.40
K.L.M.	68.50
Pakhoed	140.80
Philips new	28.20
Robeco	187
Rolinco	134
Royal Dutch	101.30
Unilever	121.40
Van Ommer	245.50
VerMach	180

Brussels

Arbed	3,670
Brux-Lamb	1,925
Cock Ougree	932
Electrobel	6,360
GB-Inno-BM	1,825
Hoboken	3,800
Pétrofina	5,360
Ph Gevaert	1,190
Soc Générale	2,670
Solvay	2,675
Un Minière	2,196

Frankfurt

AEG	90
BASF	153.20
Bayer	129
Commerzbk	218
Cont Gummi	93
Daimler	353.50
Demag	191
DeutBank	337
DresdeBk	261.50
Hoechst	148.10
Gels Aktien	76.50
Hoesch	57.30
Karlsdt	447
Kaufhof	273.50
KHD	176.50
Lufthansa	64.50
Mannesmann	304.80
Metallgesell	242
Neckermann	110
Rheinstahl	73
RWE new	142.20
Schering	394
Siemens	289
Thyssen	98.50
Veba	111
Volkswagen	138.50

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.60
Anglo-Am	£29.00
Barclay Bk	2.93
Beecham Gr	3.31
BICC	1.20
Boots	1.29
Bowater	1.59
Brit-Am Tob	3.20
Brit Oxyg	0.55
Brit Pet	5.59
Burmah	0.30
CadburySc	0.47
Chartered	1.71
Courtaulds	1.39
Daggafont	0.09
DeBeer D	2.88
Decca Rec	2.44
Distillers	1.27
Dunlop	0.65
E Mustfine	2.17
GEC	1.36
FreeStGed	£19.75
GKN	2.50
Glaxo Gr	3.88
Gold Fields	2.03
Gt Un St	1.87
Guinness	1.33
Hawker-Sidd	3.60
Hudson Bay	£13.00
Imp Chem	3.13
Imps	0.78
Mar & Spen	0.98
MetalBox	2.66
Nichols	0.40
Plessey	0.76
Rand Mines	2.65
Rank Org	1.58
Royal Dutch	£38 ⅝
R.T.Z.	1.78
Shell	3.71
Thorn (A)	1.96
Tube Invest	2.82
Union Carb	3.85
Vickers	1.40
War L3½	£27 11/16
West Deep	£14 ⅝
West Driel	£34 ⅞
West Hold	£25.50
West Min	1.53
Woolworth	0.64½
ZCI	0.36

Milan

Bastogi	1,239
Erba	2,620
Eroic Marelli	516.25
Fiat	1,325
Finsider	279
Generali	43,195
IFI	2,365
Italgas	600
Italsider	400
LaRinas	85
Montedis	510
Olivetti	1,304
Pirelli	820
Snia Visco	1,646
Terni	9.50

Paris

Air Liquide	362
Alimentaire	69.40
BSN	596
Carrefour	1,954
Cim Lafarge	89
Citroën	46.90
Cie Bancaire	482
CFP	125.10
CGE	307.80
CCF	156
Ferodo	385.60
Imétal	85.20
L'Oréal	1,049
Mach Bull	35.80
Michelin	1,418
Moët-Henn	595
Moulinex	212.90
Paribas	186
PUK	104
Penarroya	54
Perrier	103.10
Peugeot	306.50
Rh Poulenc	112.80
Sacilor	70
St Gobain	143
Suez	259
Télémécan	870
Thomson	249
Usinor	76.10

Zurich

Alusuisse	980
Buehrle	1,280
B Boveri	1,470
Ciba-Geigy	1,640
Cr Suisse	2,995
Fischer	540
HofRochen	10,875
Nestlé	3,310
Sandoz	4,700
Sté B Suisse	471
Sulzer	2,450
U.B. Suisse	3,315

International Stock Indexes

	Yes.	Prev	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	95.20	93.90	97.20	77.00
Brussels	123.36	122.77	137.97	106.43
Frankfurt	150.97	150.16	150.97	110.56
London 30	357.30	360.30	377.60	146.00
London 500	150.46	159.62	167.07	64.49
Milan	84.33	82.51	108.26	75.41
Paris	131.70	133.70	138.70	99.70
Sydney	427.69	419.09	422.40	229.03
Tokyo (n)	317.83	317.25	333.11	268.24
Tokyo (o)	4329.77	4323.22	4564.53	3527.04
Zurich	281.40	281.00	291.30	206.30

(n) new (o) old

Tokyo Exchange

Nov. 27, 1975

	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	277
Canon	270
Dai Nip. Print.	513
Fuji Bank	313
Fuji Photo	413
Hitachi	176
Honda Motor	626
C. Itoh	375
Japan Air L.	1,500
Kansai El. P.	665
Kao Soap	510
Kirin Brewery	350
Komatsu	396
Kubota	315
Matsu Ind.	584
Matsu E. Wks.	571
Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	132
Mitsubi Corp.	445
Mitsui Co.	425
Mitsukoshi	468
Nippon Elec.	196
Sharp	292
Shiseido	1,220
Sony Corp.	2,580
Sumitomo Bk.	328
Taisho Marine	307
Takeda Chem.	210
Teijin	158
Tokio Marine	572
Toray	140
Toyota Motor	678

Montreal Stocks

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
830 Algoma	$25¼	25⅛	25¼	+ ¼
13521 Bank Mont	$16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
1400 Basic Res	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
344 Can Cement	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
400 Cdn Indust	$20	20	20	
200 Canron	$17	17	17	— ½
1200 Con Bath	$27	26¾	26¾	
120 Dom Bridge	$26½	26½	26⅛	— ½
4800 Fncl Col	135	130	130	—7
307 Imasco	$27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
210 Molson B	$17	17	17	
400 Mont Trust	$12¼	12¼	12⅛	— ⅛
800 Power Cp	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—1
1823 Price Co	$14⅝	13	13⅛	—1⅛
3926 Royal Bank	$31½	31¼	31¼	— ¼
448 RoyTrust A	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
110 Steinberg A	$18	18	18	
20600 Unican Sec	132	110	110	—25
425 Zellers	450	445	450	

Total sales 608,970 shares.

Currency Rates

November 28, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6250	5.43	102.49*	60.415*	39.38y	—	6.6090*	100.57*	43.97*
Brussels (c)	39.365	79.725	15.05525	8.875	5.782*	14.8662	—	14.767	6.456
Frankfurt	2.6258	5.3015	—	58.93*	3.839x	97.50*	b 641*	98.08*	42.85*
London (z)	2.0207	—	5.2990	8.9930	1373.90	5.4275	79.74	5.4025	12.3525
Milan	684.30	1380.85	260.42	153.48	—	254.89	17.30	255.32	111.70
Paris	4.45725	8.95625	169.700*	—	6.5130x	165.500*	11.2665*	166.200*	72.900*
Zurich	2.6167	5.4034	101.875	59.98*	0.3911*	99.41*	6.79*	—	43.8*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.1230; Escudo: 27.065; Israeli £: 7.10; Peseta: 59.605; Schilling: 18.575; Sw. krona: 4.4475; Yen: 303.10; Belgian financial franc: 40.60; Canada $: 1.0096; Hong Kong $: 5.0410.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Fri.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.59½	*.88½
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	Unq	*.65
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	37	.26½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	212.00	190.00
Iron 2, Fdry, Phila., ton	213.83	202.73
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	59-60	90-100
Lead, spot., lb.	20	24½
Copper elec., lb.	63⅞-65.5	75½-77
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.07¾	3.36½
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	38½-39	38-40
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.21	4.545
Gold N.Y., oz.	140.7	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	—	865.7

* Nominal

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK FUTURES

Nov. 28, 1975

WORLD SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	13.30	13.33	13.07	13.12	13.34
May	13.38	13.38	13.16	13.17	13.37
Jul	13.40	13.44	13.22	13.22	13.38
Sep	13.43	13.44	13.30	N13.30	13.38
Oct	13.41	13.42	13.30	13.31	13.42
Mar	13.43	13.43	13.37	13.38	13.42

Sales: 4,122.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)

Jul	155.00	155.00	155.00	B155.00	152.10

Sales: 1.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

Dec	60.24	60.24	58.05	59.02	58.45
Mar	56.00	56.35	54.40	55.30	54.86
May	53.95	53.95	52.20	53.20	52.95
Jul	53.00	53.00	52.70	52.10	51.95
Sep	51.60	51.60	51.15	51.15	51.00
Dec	51.00	51.00	50.30	50.30	50.30

Sales: 1,123.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Dec	53.00	53.30	52.50	52.80	53.20
Jan	53.70	53.70	53.10	53.20	53.60
Mar	54.80	54.80	54.00	54.30	54.70
May	55.90	55.90	55.10	55.40	55.80
Jul	56.90	57.00	56.30	56.50	56.90
Dec	59.30	59.30	58.60	58.80	59.20
Jan	59.50	59.50	59.20	59.20	59.60

Sales estimated: 1,766.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Mar	6.85	7.01	6.85	7.01	6.78
Apr	7.54	7.73	7.58	7.73	7.45
May	9.27	9.57	9.27	9.54	9.22
Nov	5.58	5.58	5.55	5.56	5.54

Sales: 2,243.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Dec	420.00	420.60	409.00	410.00	423.10
Jan	421.50	422.70	410.00	412.10	425.50
Feb	423.00	426.00	414.00	414.30	—
Mar	428.00	429.00	417.80	418.60	432.40
May	433.50	436.20	423.00	425.50	439.50
Jul	440.00	442.50	430.50	432.30	446.60
Sep	447.50	448.80	439.00	439.20	453.70
Dec	458.00	460.00	449.60	449.60	464.20
Jan	461.50	463.00	452.90	452.90	467.70
Mar	469.00	470.00	459.50	460.00	474.80

Sales estimated: 15,800.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Jan	60.70	61.00	60.40	61.00	60.80
Mar	62.70	62.75	62.20	62.65	B62.55
May	63.45	63.95	63.45	63.95	64.40

Sales: 100.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Dec	57.00	57.10	56.30	B56.55	56.50
Mar	58.75	58.85	58.43	58.74	58.84
May	59.52	59.52	59.06	59.28	59.50
Jul	59.85	59.90	59.45	B59.68	59.75
Oct	58.80	59.10	58.50	58.60	58.65
Dec	57.50	57.50	57.05	57.10	57.29
Mar				B57.45	B57.30

Sales: 1,650.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Dec	137.20	137.90	136.80	137.30S	139.60
Feb	138.60	139.40	138.20	138.80S	141.10
Apr	139.70	141.00	139.70	140.50S	142.90
Jun	141.50	142.70	141.50	142.20S	144.80
Aug	144.00	144.80	143.70	144.00S	146.70
Oct	145.70	145.70	145.70	145.90S	148.70
Dec	147.50	149.10	147.50	147.60S	150.70
Feb	150.20	150.20	149.70	149.70S	152.70
Apr	151.70	151.70	151.70	151.60S	154.70

Sales estimated: 7,494.

CHICAGO FUTURES

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	3.47	3.43¼	3.41½	3.42½	3.48
Mar	3.62½	3.65½	3.53¼	3.56	3.61
May	3.66	3.71	3.58½	3.61	3.66
Jul	3.62¼	3.69	3.57½	3.59½	3.63
Sep	3.70	3.74½	3.64	3.66	3.69

CORN (5,000 bu)

Dec	2.74½	2.76	2.71	2.71	2.73½
Mar	2.82½	2.84	2.79	2.79¼	2.81¾
May	2.87½	2.88	2.82¼	2.82¼	2.85¼
Jul	2.88½	2.89	2.84	2.84	2.87
Sep	2.79½	2.81	2.75	2.78	2.80
Dec	2.70	2.72	2.66	2.68	2.69¼
Mar	—	—	—	2.75	2.76½

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Jan	4.87	4.95⅛	4.84	4.85	4.87
Mar	4.96	5.05	4.93½	4.94½	4.97
May	5.04	5.12	5.01½	5.02½	5.04½
Jul	5.10	5.18½	5.09½	5.10½	5.10
Aug	5.14	5.21½	5.11	5.12	5.12
Sep	5.17	5.21	5.15	5.16	5.15
Nov	5.20	5.26½	5.17½	5.18	5.18
Jan	5.28	5.35	5.27	5.27	5.27

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Dec	16.80	17.20	16.65	16.90	16.75
Jan	16.95	17.25	16.68	16.80	16.90
Mar	17.05	17.50	16.80	16.90	17.01
May	17.25	17.65	17.00	17.00	17.20
Jul	17.45	17.75	17.20	17.20	17.30
Aug	17.50	17.75	17.20	17.20	17.30
Sep	17.60	17.75	17.25	17.25	17.35
Oct	17.60	17.70	17.25	17.25	17.30

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Dec	137.00	140.00	136.20	137.50	136.80
Jan	138.50	141.80	137.00	139.00	137.80
Mar	140.00	143.50	139.10	140.50	139.00
May	139.00	141.40	138.00	139.00	137.00
Jul	144.50	144.50	141.50	142.80	140.00
Aug	146.00	146.00	142.00	142.00	142.00
Sep	143.50	150.00	143.50	145.00	143.50
Oct	—	—	—	143.50	142.50

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Dec	417.50	419.50	407.00	409.50	420.00
Feb	424.00	426.00	412.50	415.00	427.00
Apr	431.00	432.50	419.00	421.50	434.00
Jun	436.50	440.00	427.00	429.00	441.80
Aug	443.50	446.50	433.00	436.00	448.00
Oct	450.50	453.00	439.00	443.00	454.50
Dec	458.50	458.50	450.00	451.0	462.00
Feb	465.00	466.50	456.00	456.00	470.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Dec	48.60	48.70	47.45	47.70	48.50
Feb	45.25	45.60	44.10	44.47	45.15
Apr	43.25	43.40	42.50	42.70	43.20
Jun	43.90	44.05	43.25	43.60	43.70
Aug	43.85	43.92	43.25	43.60	43.60
Oct	43.10	43.15	42.80	42.80	a42.95

Sales: Dec 2896; Feb 5456; April 1410; June 545; Aug 148; Oct 24.
Open interest: Dec 6897; Feb 14640; April 4832; Jushnenml Aug 1540; Oct 176.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Dec	54.40	54.90	53.00	53.40	54.25
Feb	50.50	51.65	49.80	50.25	51.15
Apr	45.25	46.25	44.65	44.80	46.00
Jun	44.60	45.85	44.45	44.85	45.45
Jul	44.75	45.50	44.15	44.35	a45.20
Aug	43.40	43.40	42.15	42.15	a42.95
Oct	40.50	40.50	40.20	40.20	a40.20
Dec	—	—	—	a40.60	b40.60

Sales: Dec 2078; Feb 3616; April 1150; June 352; July 114; Aug 52; Oct 8; Dec 0.
Open interest: Dec 5582; Feb 8977; April 3480; June 2381; July 539; Aug 355; Oct 115; Dec 8.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Dec	57.40	58.35	57.25	57.90	57.50
Jan	55.40	56.61	55.30	56.45	55.80
Feb	50.15	50.60	49.40	50.60	50.10
Mar	49.20	50.80	49.20	50.00	49.80
Apr	—	—	—	a47.50	a47.75
May	45.80	45.00	44.80	45.80	44.90

Sales: Dec 380; Jan 216; Feb 22; March 11; April 0; May 8.
Open interest: Nov 4; Dec 1047; Jan 953; Feb 367; March 21; April 20; May 91.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Feb	78.00	78.95	78.00	a78.00	a80.00
Mar	76.02	77.40	76.02	a76.02	a78.02
May	74.50	75.35	72.90	73.35	a74.50
Jul	71.90	73.50	70.50	71.25	a72.12
Aug	68.00	70.50	67.35	68.90	a68.82

Sales: Feb 810; March 421; May 880; July 501; Aug 436.
Open interest: Feb 5025; March 2570; May 1972; July 2218; Aug 1100.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Dec	137.00	137.90	136.40	137.10	139.60
Mar	140.50	140.50	138.80	139.40	142.10
Jun	141.80	142.90	141.80	141.90	144.90
Sep	145.00	145.80	144.80	144.90	147.90
Dec	148.50	148.80	147.90	147.90	[illegible]
Mar	—	—	—	151.90	154.90

Sales: Dec. 1,560; March 880; June 280; Sep. 47; Dec. 32; March 0.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
SUGAR				
Mar	158.80	157	157.20-157.30	157.20-157.30
May	160	158.50	158.75-159	159-159.50
Aug	161.50	160	160.25-160.50	160.55-160.85
Oct	162	160.25	160.25-160.90	161.20-161.75
Dec	161		160.25-160.70	160.80-161.40
Mar	No trade		159.50-160.75	160.05-161
May	No trade		158-163.80	—
Lots: 7,444.				
COCOA				
Dec	675	657	674 -674.50	654 -655.00
Mar	642	634	639 -640	629.50-630
May	622	610.50	619 -619.50	613 -614
Jul	613	609.50	610 -610.50	606 -608.50
Sep	607	603	604 -605	599 -601
Dec	608.50	598	598 -598.50	593 -594
Mar	598	594.50	594.50-595	590 -592
Lots: 4,296.				
COFFEE				
Nov	720	714	— —	710 -718
Jan	732	719	731 -732	708 -716
Mar	730	716	728 -729	713 -714
May	730	716	729 -731	714 -715
Jul	734	721	734 -735	717 -718
Sep	739	728	739 -740	722 -723
Nov	737	731	741 -744	726 -727
Lots: 1,171.				

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars: spot	566 - 567	563 - 564
3 months	586.50- 587	584 - 584.50
Cathodes: spot	553 - 554	551 - 552.50
3 months	573.50- 574	571 - 572.00
Tin: spot	3,058 -3,063	3,047 -3,050
3 months	3,132 -3,133	3,115 -3,120
Lead: spot	164.25- 164.50	162 - 162.25
3 months	171 - 171.25	169 - 169.25
Zinc: spot	332.75- 333.25	334 - 334.50
3 months	345.75- 346	347 - 347.50
Silver: spot	208.50- 208.60	207 - 207.20
3 months	214.40- 214.50	213.30- 213.50

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
COCOA				
Dec	598	580	591-592	+10
Mar	579	570	577-578	+ 8½
May	575	566	573-575	+ 8
Jul	—	—	540-	—
Sep	—	—	550-562	—
Dec	—	—	540-	—

Lots: 258.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-42

Akzona, Aleandrs, Alleg Pw, Amer Chain, AmGen Ins, Beckman, BucyErie wi, CaroPwLt, Cert-teed, ColuSoOh pf, ComEd Bwt, ContCp pfA, Daytn Hud, Dennys Inc, Duke Pow, Emhart Cp, Esmark, Harsco Cp, Holiday Inn, Il Pw 7.56pf, Interco Inc, Kennamtl, Londntown, Mryld Cup, varOsc, MoPrt Cem, Outbd Mar, Pac Petrol, Pasco Inc, Pillsbury, PPG Ind, Pub Svc NH, Smithkline, SouCaro EG, Supmkt Gen, SprmktG pf, Wall Murr, Wstn Union, WnUn 4.60pf, WnUn 4.90pf, Woolworth, Woolwth pf

NEW LOWS-11

ArchDan wi, CabotCab F, ChiMilw pf, CIT 5.50pfB, Comsat, FstNatBos, GoldWt Fin, Hesston Cp, Int Mining, Rel Grp pfC, UnJersy Bk

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هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 28

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		(Continued from preceding page.)						
	12	Lee Enfr .52	9	9	20	19¾	20	+ ⅛
	1⅛	Lee Natl		7	2	2	2	
	2⅝	Lee Pharm	156	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
	⅞	Leisure Tec		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
	3½	LeeFay .32b	7	2	7	6⅞	7	
	5¼	LewisBF .24	3	1	6	6	6	
	2⅝	Lilli Ann .22	5	5	4	4	4	
	1¼	Lincoln Am	18	25	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	2½	Lloyds Elec		9	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
	1	LodgeS .12e	5	3	2	2	2	
	7½	Lohmn .80a	9	17	17⅛	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
	2⅝	LoewThr wt		52	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
	7⅛	LaGenSV .72	7	2	9	9	9	— ⅛
	14½	LouisCe 1.20	5	2	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
	1⅝	LSB Ind .14f	4	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
	1⅝	LTVCorp wt		40	1⅝	1½	1½	
	⅞	Lundy Elec	33	5	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
	1⅛	Lynch Corp		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
		M						
	½	Macrod Ind		7	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
	3⅞	MansfdT .10		4	4	4	4	
	7⅛	Mariodug B	56	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—1-16
	14½	MarkCt .15e	4	5	17½	17½	17½	
	1⅜	Marlene Ind	5	22	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ½
	3	Marshal Ind	3	11	4	4	4	— ⅛
	3⅛	Masind .10e	7	8	6	6	6	
	5⅝	Masnelin .30	5	4	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
	2	MauiBro .10	5	5	4⅝	4	4	
	2⅞	McColl Oil	11	50	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	1⅛	McKeon Cn		3	1½	1½	1½	
	8¼	Means FW 1	6	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
	5⅝	Medalst .40b	5	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
	3	Medenco .12	5	57	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
	13⅛	MediaGn .24	9	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
	6	Megoint .16	7	38	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
	6¼	Mem Co .80	5	6	11¼	11	11	
	3⅛	Mich Genl		12	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
	17⅛	MichSug 1a	1	14	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
	2⅝	Midld Co .10		3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
	4⅛	MidldGls .20	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
	7⅛	Milgo Elect	7	41	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
	4⅝	Miller H		6	4½	4⅝	4½	
	17⅛	MillerWo .40	11	24	32⅞	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅞
	8	Mil Roy .20a	11	5	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
	½	Mission IT		9	9-16	9-16	9-16	
	11	MoPac 1.20	6	7	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
	9	Mitchll 1.57t	4	7	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
	3¼	Mile Cp .16	4	16	3½	3½	3½	
	4¼	Molycrp wt		8	7	7	7	
	7	Moog .60	4	13	8½	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
	2⅞	MtgGth .60e		5	3¾	3¾	3¾	
	3¼	Mov Star .30	8	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
	⅝	Movielab	4	25	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	6⅝	MPB Cp .70	4	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
	2⅞	MultiAm .20	14	29	3	3	3	
	5⅝	MWA .40b	6	1	7	7	7	
		N						
	1⅛	Napco Ind	4	16	4	3¾	3¾	
	2⅝	NardaM .20	6	2	4½	4½	4½	
	3½	Nat Alfalfa		1	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
	⅝	NatHlth Ent		28	15-16	13-16	13-16	— ⅛
	½	Natind wt		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	1⅜	NKinney Cp		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
	4⅛	NMedEn .24	4	15	7½	7⅜	7½	
8½	3⅞	Nat Paragn	7	30	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	9⅝	Nat Patent	55	37	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Nat Silver	238	10	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
3⅝	2¼	Nat Spinng		1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
16	9⅛	Newcor .90	3	1	13½	13½	13½	
35⅝	17½	NENuclr .30	13	7	27½	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
15	8½	NHamp .50e	8	2	13	13	13	
1	7-16	New Idria	16	6	⅝	9-16	⅝	+1-16
20¼	8½	NMex Ariz	186	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ¼
4½	1⅝	Newpark Rs	5	45	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14½	3½	N Proc .35e	14	37	13½	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
15½	7½	NYTimes .60	8	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
3¼	⅞	Nexus .14f	16	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
13⅞	5¼	NiagFSv .44	5	2	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
3⅞	⅞	Noel Indust		4	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
15⅜	5⅞	Nolex Cp	85	188	11	9	9⅝	— 1⅜
1⅛	½	NoAmMt wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	—1-16
5⅞	2 9-16	NorCdn Oils	18	22	4⅛	4 7-16	4 7-16	+1-16
2⅝	1⅛	Nbvo Corp		34	3⅛	2¾	3⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	1⅞	Nuclear Dat	5	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅝	NumacO Gs	19	25	11⅝	11	11	+ 1
		O						
7⅞	3⅛	Oakwd Hom	7	6	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
4	3	Ohio Art .24	14	8	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
33½	16	OhioBrs 1.40	3	3	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ½
10	4	Oh Sealy .40	12	14	10	10	10	+ ⅛
17⅞	8	OnLine Sys	9	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
30⅝	12	OnanCp .20e	8	18	28½	28	28¼	+ ¼
69⅞	34¼	OOkiep Cop		250	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ½
2⅞	⅝	Originala		11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8⅞	3⅞	OrioleHo .20	3	2	4	2⅞	2⅞	
1⅞	1	Ormand Ind	4	2	1	1	1	
5⅝	2⅛	Outdr Sport	6	7	3½	3½	3½	
9¼	5¼	OverhDr .40	10	12	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1	Oxford Fst		25	1½	1⅛	1½	+ ⅛
3½	2¼	Ozark Air		17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
		P						
1⅞	⅜	P&F Indust		82	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
18½	16	PGEApt 1.50		4	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
16⅛	13⅝	PGE pf1.37		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	12⅛	PG pfA 1.25		1	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
13¼	11⅛	PG 4.5pf1.12		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
14	10⅝	PG 4.3pf1.09		2	12	12	12	+ ⅛
24⅝	20⅝	PG 8.1pf2.04		1	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	20⅛	PGE 8pf 2		1	21	21	21	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	P Holdg .16		25	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	7⅞	PNwTel 1.20	9	4	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
51	11⅝	PallCp .48	14	4	45⅛	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	15-16	Palomr Finl		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10½	6¼	PanOcean O	94	101	9½	8⅞	9⅛	+ ¼
9¼	4⅝	ParkCh .48a	5	5	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
3½	1⅛	Park El .10e		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
31	11	Parsons .70e	6	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
3¼	⅜	Pat Fashion	17	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
7⅞	2⅝	PatoCG .20e	21	17	3⅛	3	3	
11⅝	6½	PatriP .85f	5	24	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	4	PeerTu .30a	14	3	4	4	4	— ⅛
3⅝	⅛	Penn Dix wt		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	PennEng .60	5	3	6½	6½	6½	
18⅝	14	PennTraf 1a	5	2	19	19	19	+ ⅛
22⅝	11	PepBoys 1	7	11	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅝	PepCom .44	4	7	11	11	11	
6⅝	4	PariniCp .35	4	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅞	⅝	Permaner		15	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅞	1⅛	Pertec Corp	4	13	4	4	4	
19⅛	4⅝	Petro Lewis		9	8⅝	8½	8¼	— ⅛
7½	3	Phoenix Stl	6	260	4¼	4	4	+ ½
8½	2⅛	PicNPay .16	8	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
2⅛	1	Piedmont In		8	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
1¼	11-16	Pioneer Sys		23	13-16	11-16	11-16	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅛	PinoTx .65e	3	12	5⅛	5	5	
27⅞	11⅛	PitDeMoln 1	9	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
6½	5	PitWVa .56	10	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
55½	17⅛	Pittway 1b	13	x14	52¼	52	52	— ¼
21⅛	14	PlacDv 1.20	10	15	20⅝	19⅞	19⅞	
13¼	3¼	Plant Ind	38	8	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
17⅛	13½	Plantrnc .12	13	2	16	16	16	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	Plaza Rlt In		2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
⅜	3-16	PNB MR wt		1	3-16	3-16	3-16	
2⅛	5-16	Poloron Pd		14	1⅛	1	1⅛	
12½	6⅝	Pratt Lmb 1	14	9	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
6⅞	3⅝	Pratt Rd .30	8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
27⅞	17⅛	Prent Hall 1	11	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
5	1⅛	PresRB .24p		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6½	1⅛	Presley Cos		4	4½	4⅜	4½	
3½	1⅞	PrimMt .12t		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	PropCT 1.16	7	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	PrudBdg .24	6	5	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
2⅛	¾	PSA Inc wt		26	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
49½	42⅛	PSCol pf4.25		z25	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— 1
3⅝	1⅛	Pulte Hmes	29	15	2	2	2	
3⅞	1⅞	PuntaGrd Is	10	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅞	3½	Purepac Lb	11	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
19¼	9	Putnam .60a	10	3	17	17	17	
7⅞	5¼	Quebcor Inc	8	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
		R						
7½	3¼	Racon .20a	3	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
18⅝	7⅝	Ranchrs Ex	9	16	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	10⅞	RangrO Can	38	17	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
14½	9⅝	Ransbrg .80	8	4	12⅛	12½	12½	— ¼
1⅞	1	RapdAm wt		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
5½	2⅝	Rath Pack		15	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
17⅝	9⅝	RaymPr .40	44	7	13½	13	13½	+ ½
18½	12⅝	RealEsI 1.40	11	8	16	16	16	
2⅜	1⅛	REDM Cp	5	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
2¼	⅜	Reeves Telc		1	1½	1½	1½	
15-16	7-16	Rel Grp wt		7	½	7-16	7-16	
13⅝	7⅝	Rem Ar .80a	7	2213	13	13	13	
2⅜	⅞	Rep Housng		5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
9-16	⅛	RepMtln wt		35	⅛	⅛	⅛	
26⅝	17⅝	Rep NY .88	3	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
25½	4⅝	ReschCt .88		41	15¼	15	15	+ ⅛
17½	5⅝	Resistfix .40	7	14	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅛	Restraint A	7	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
2⅛	⅞	Rest Assoc		1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
2¼	1	RET Inc Fd		27	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Ribiet Prod		11	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3⅞	⅜	Richton Int	3	118	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	+ ⅝
19¾	8½	Riley Co	6	12	11⅛	10⅞	11	
33½	19½	RioAlgm 1	12	5	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ½
12⅛	4⅝	RisdonM .36	35	8	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	RLC Corp		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
39⅞	19½	Robuntech	5	18	21½	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅛
4	2	Roblin Ind	4	5	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
10	6⅝	Rockway .88	6	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
18⅝	7⅝	Rogers Corp	47	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Roland Intl	6	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
7⅛	9-16	Ronco Telep	4	5	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
30⅝	21⅛	Rowan .14b	4	16	22¼	21⅝	21⅞	
2⅛	1½	RSC Indust	9	4	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ¼
3½	1⅜	Ruddick Cp	17	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5	3⅝	Ruddick pf.56		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	½	Rusco Ind		8	1	15-16	15-16	
14⅛	7⅛	Russell .72	4	14	14⅛	10⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
9¾	4⅛	Rust Cft .40	6	2	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
22⅞	11¼	RyanH .20a	12	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
		S						
20¼	7¼	Sambos .15e	12	93	17	16½	16⅝	— ⅜
8¼	6⅞	SCarlo 1.26e		3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
103½	83⅛	SDgo pf9.84		z50	95	95	95	
3¼	1¼	Sargent Ind	7	16	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ¼
7½	3	Saundr L .20	7	3	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
7⅞	1⅞	Schiller Ind	7	1	3	3	3	
9⅝	6	SchoolP .40	9	2	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ¼
2⅛	1⅛	Sci Mgt .09e		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
14½	13⅛	Sci Atlanta	18	6	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
22⅞	13¼	Scopein .25e	3	4	21½	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
10⅞	6	Scrivner .50	4	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	12	Scurry Rain		2	13	10⅝	13	+ ⅛
⅞	7-16	Seaport Cp		5	7-16	7-16	7-16	— ⅛
9¼	4⅝	SeasnAll .20	7	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
2	⅜	Sec Mtg Inv		23	⅜	⅜	⅝	—1-16
8	3⅞	SelasCp .22p		10	4	4	4	— ⅛
1⅞	½	Seligm Asso		10	½	7-16	7-16	
7½	3⅛	Semtch .14t	7	3	4⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
4⅞	3	Servisco .30	21	3	3	3	3	
4⅝	1⅝	Servo Corp	6	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅝	Seton Co .45	10	5	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
7½	3⅝	SGL In .11r	5	1	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
10⅝	4⅛	Shawin .50b	10	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
7⅛	2	ShearH .10e	3	11	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
6⅛	11-16	ShelfRes .06		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
6	3⅝	Shnd Cp .24f	3	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
28⅝	13⅛	Shnandh Oil	17	8	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	8½	Sherwd Med	8	2	11	10¾	11	+ ¼
2⅜	1⅜	Shopwell In		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
15⅞	7⅝	Showbot .80	5	5	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ½
3⅞	1⅝	SikesCp .02p		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	Silo Inc		1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	SimcoS .22b	10	2	3	3	3	
7⅝	3⅜	Sky City .28t	6	6	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	1⅝	SMD Ind	4	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6	⅞	Solitron .06		15	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
8½	4	Sonder Brdc	4	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	4⅝	Soundsn .40	60	6	12½	12⅛	12½	— ¼
8⅛	6¼	SoestCap .80	11	7	6½	6½	6½	
26	20½	SC 9.2pf 2.38		1	25½	25½	25½	
25⅞	22⅞	SC 8.8pf 2.21		3	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ¼
16⅛	13	SC 5.2pf 1.30		12	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	SC 4.2pf 1.06		1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
12½	10⅛	SC 4.0pf 1.02		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
61⅞	40	SouRoyl .20	16	3	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛	
9⅝	8	Sowest Airl	7	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	3	Specity Res	6	2	5	5	5	
9	4⅝	Spector .10e		4	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
4	15-16	Spencer .02e		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅛	3⅝	Spencr F .32	513	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	Splenlex .48	12	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	StdAllianc 1	3	2	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	StdCont .03r	4	16	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	11	StdCoosa .90	198	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
5¼	1½	StdPac Corp	4	8	3	3	3	
27	10¼	Stdshrs .40r		5	24½	24½	24½	
10⅝	8	Stange .10	21	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
20⅝	9⅛	StarrtHo .30	11	3	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Steelmt .27e	2	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
10½	10⅝	Stepn Ch .32	5	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
2	⅝	Sterl Electr		14	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3¼	1⅛	Starcoknit	78	22	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ¼
8⅜	3⅛	STP Cp .40e	10	8	7	7	7	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	StrutW .05e	15	5	8	7⅝	7⅞	
1	7-16	Summit Org	5	2	11-16	11-16	11-16	
27	9	Sun Elec .60	8	7	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
5⅝	3¼	Sunair .30e	5	10	5⅝	5½	5½	
12	4⅝	SunshJr .20	7	6	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
9⅛	6	SupFdSv .32	5	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Sup Surg Mf	7	1	3⅞	3½	3½	— ⅛
2⅝	15-16	Susquehana		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7¼	2¼	Synaloy .05r	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
44⅝	28½	Syntex .40	15	303	34⅜	34	34	— ⅜
4½	15-16	System Eng		92	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
		T						
18⅝	9¼	Tasty 1.08a	7	3	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
6⅛	2⅝	Techcl Oper		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
3	⅜	Techcl Tape	4	8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
9⅞	6½	Teleflex .32t	15	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
3⅝	1	Tenna Corp	16	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
7	3⅝	Tenneco wt		96	5¼	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
9⅝	3½	TennFS .40e		16	3½	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
2	⅞	Tenney Eng	4	17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16⅛	9¼	TerraCh .60	3	43	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ¼
7⅛	2⅞	TesoroPt wt		97	3¼	3	3⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2	Texstar .16t	3	43	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
12⅝	7¼	Thrftmt .30e	52	11	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
4½	⅞	Tidwell Ind		17	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
10¼	3⅝	Tiffany1 .20	4	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
2½	1-16	TigerIntl wt		21	3-32	3-32	3-32	—1-32
4⅞	2½	Timple Ind	11	5	3	3	3	— ⅛
14⅛	4⅝	Tokheim .40	6	5	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
2⅝	½	Tolchin Inst	4	1	13-16	13-16	13-16	+1-16
9	4⅝	ToppsGo .20	6	10	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	3 15-16	TotalPt NA	7	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
16	8⅝	Total pf.70		2	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅝
4	1⅛	Town Cntry		11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅛	1⅞	Tracor Inc	6	4	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
4⅝	4	Trico Ind	10	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	2¼	Tubos Mex	4	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+1-16
4	1⅛	Tuffco .10e	4	2	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	2⅝	Turbodyne	15	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
7¼	3⅛	TwinFair In	10	11	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
		U						
18⅞	12⅝	U&I 1.30a	6	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
4⅝	1⅛	UIP Cp .12	5	32	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	1⅞	UNA .10a	6	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4½	2⅛	Un Invest		3	2¼	2⅜	2¼	— ⅛
5⅞	2¼	Un Asbestos	142	15	4⅝	4 3-16	4⅛	
15-16	⅜	UnBrand wt		25	7-16	⅜	⅜	
2⅜	1¼	Unit Foods	4	19	1⅝	1½	1¼	
2	½	UnNat Corp		1	½	½	½	
6	2¼	U PDve .07p		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	UnRltT .52e		15	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	3½	USFiltr .20	7	14	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	3	USLspRl E		15	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅜
5⅜	1½	USNat Rarc	3	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
18	5⅝	Unity Buy S	7	5	12⅝	12⅛	12½	— ⅜
6⅝	3⅝	UnivRs .05e	7	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3	UnivRun .28	5	13	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ¼
6⅝	3⅝	Univ Sav .40	6	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
4⅝	2⅝	URS Corp	7	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
6½	3⅛	UV3ind wt		12	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
		V						
9¼	4	ValleeSt .62t	7	3	7⅛	7	7	
16⅝	6⅝	Valmac .75	4	4	16⅝	16	16	— ⅜
4	2⅜	Valspar .24	10	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	ValuLin .01e		24	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
7	4½	VanDorn .36	7	25	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅜
7⅛	1⅝	Varo Inc	5	77	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅞	6⅝	Vsecolns .32	8	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
18½	5⅝	VermtA .40b	8	1	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
4½	1⅞	Vernitron	6	21	2⅜	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
2⅜	⅝	Vikoa Inc		8	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Vintage Ent		16	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
4¼	1⅝	Vishay Intr	5	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
8	4⅛	Vulc Inc .30	3	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
		W						
5¼	2¼	WabMg .16a	8	8	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
11⅛	4⅞	Wacknt .28a	8	4	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
2½	1¼	WadelEq .10	10	3	1½	1½	1½	— ¼
10⅝	5	WagnrEl .48	10	3	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅜
4½	1½	Waimoco Oil	10	3	2½	2½	2½	
5⅝	1⅞	WarC ptC.05		5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
2⅜	1⅞	Weiman Co		3	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
3⅝	2½	Wellco .10e	7	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
11	3¼	Westats Ptl	9	35	9	9	9	
8⅝	4⅝	Wstn Fin .10	4	165	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	3½	Whitaker .34	11	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅝	Whitehal Cp	4	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅝	10⅝	WhitingCp 1	5	15	17	16¼	16¼	— ¾
¾	¼	Whittakr wt		48	7-16	5-16	5-16	— ⅛
3⅝	1½	Wichita Ind	6	5	2⅞	2¼	2⅞	+ ¼
3⅛	1⅝	WillcxG .03p		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8¼	5¼	Wmhous .30	5	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
3½	2½	WilsonBr .30	8	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13½	5⅝	Winkimn .30	5	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
5	2⅜	Wood Ind		1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
12⅞	7⅝	Worcest Ctl	4	3	8½	8¼	8⅛	— ⅛
8¼	5	Work Wr .60	16	1	6½	6½	6½	
1 13-16	⅞	Wright Har	90	75	15-16	⅞	15-16	+1-16
18⅛	7½	WUI Inc .60	7	2	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
5⅝	3¼	WyleLab .24	5	15	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	5	Wynnin .15e	4	24	6⅞	6⅝	6¼	+ ⅛
		X						
22⅞	12⅝	Xonics Inc	45	19	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ⅜
		Y						
4⅝	1⅞	YooHoo .10e	10	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
		Z						
7¼	4½	ZeroMfg .24	5	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
4½	1⅝	Zimmr Hom		12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

rance 9½-87	102	103
10¼-80	102	103
8½-86	89¾	90¾
nd 8-87	89¾	90¾
I.D. 10¼-81	103¾	104¼
Swiss 8-87	90¼	91¼
okyo 7¾-76	99	100
9-82	101	102
9½-81	102	103
gaard 8¾-8	95	96
in Hill 10-90	101	102
in Hill 9½-8	101	102
berg 8¾-84	98	99
er 8-87	88	89
9¾-85	97	100
hone 10-80/8.	103	104
Food 7½-91	86½	87½
co 8-86	96	97
Tel 8¼-86	93¼	94¼
n Coun 7¾-8.	85½	86½
Tel 8½-86	98½	99½
ag 8½-86	98¼	99½
Ham 8-87	91	92
8-87	90	91
ark 9-82	100	101
ark 7½-90	83½	84½
Cor 8½-86	99½	100½
7½-78	101⅛	102¼
-85	100⅝	101⅛
on 9¼-85	99½	100½
7½-78	100	101
-86 Nov	98⅛	99¼
Chic 7-80	94¼	95¼
Cable 8¼-80	89	90
Mills 8-86	95	96
ot 8¼-76	100⅛	101⅛
ot 8¾-86	101⅛	102¼
I. 7¾-88	84	85
8¼-86	95	96
8-78	102	103
8¾-86	99	100
L 9¼-82	100	101
Hi 8½-82	96	97
rley 8½-86	99½	100½
enl 9¾-82	101¼	102¼
in 7½-88	82½	83½
9¼-80	101¼	102¼
nto 8⅞-85	102½	104
ola 8-87	93¼	94¼
naBk 7½-80	86¾	87¾
Norsk Hyd. 9¾-85	101¾	102¾
NorthAMR 7¾-79	97½	98½
Ontario 8¼-86	96⅝	97⅝
Oslo 8½-86	96	97
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	101¾	102¾
Owens Corn 9-86	101¼	102¼
Pac.Light 9¼-87	103	104
Pac.Light 8-88	89	90
Papua 9½-85	99¼	100¼
Pemex 10¼-82	100	101
Pennwalt 8-87	92½	93½
Philmorris 8½-86	100¼	101¼
QuebecHyd 8½-86	98¾	99¾
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	95¼	96¼
Queb. Prov. 7½-88	88½	89½
Queensld 8½-86	89	90
Ralston 7½-87	91½	92½
Richardson 8¾-85	99¾	100¾
S.A.S. 8-85	87	88
Scanrett 8¾-88	96⅞	97⅞
Scott 8¾-86	99½	100½
Shell 8-86	95	96
Shell 7½-87	92	93
Singer 7-77	98⅛	99½
Skandin. 10¼-81	104¼	105¼
SNCF 9¼-81	101⅛	102⅛
St. Ind. 8½-80	101⅝	101½
St. Ind. 8½-88	98⅝	99⅝
Sumitomo 9¾-80	100¼	101¼
Swed. Exp. 9-82	99	100
Sybron 8-87	90⅛	91⅛
Tenneco 7½-79	98	99
Tenneco 7¾-87	86¼	87¼
Textron 7¾-87	86	87
Tokyo Cor.10¼-81	101¾	102¾
TokyoCor 8⅝-88	90½	92½
Transocean 8-86	96⅝	97⅝
Transocean 7½-80	92	93
Union Oil 7-79	98½	99½
Union Oil 7½-87	92	93
Utah 8-87	90½	91½
Volvo 9½-85	100	101
Volvo 8-87	87	88
Beatrice 4½-92	96	98
Borden 6¾-91	103	105
Borden 5-92	94	96
BroadHale 4¾-87	77½	79½
Carnation 4-88	85	87
Chevron 5-88	99	101
Chrysler 4¾-88	46½	48½
Chrysler 5-88	49½	51½
Cont Tel 5½-88	74	76
Cumm In 6¼-89	77	79
Dart Ind 4¾-88	84	86
EastKodak 4½-88	120	122
Econ Lab 4¾-87	80	82
Firestone 5-88	86½	88½
Ford 6-86	85½	87½
Ford 5-88	78	80
Gen Elec 4¼-85	73¼	75½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	83½	85½
Gen Food 4¾-87	85	87
Gillette 4¾-82	81	83
Gillette 4¾-87	77½	79½
Gould 5-87	85½	87½
Gulf West. 5-86	86	88
Honeywell 6-86	78	80
I.S.E. 6¾-89	80	82
ITT 4½-87	67	69
Komatsu 7¼-90	102½	104½
McDerm 4¾-8	115	117
Morgan JP 4¼-8	102	104
Nabisco 5½-88	93	95
Owens Ill 4½-8	89½	91½
Penney JC 4½-87	79½	81½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	94	96
R.C.A. 5-88	77	79
Revlon 4¾-8	111	113
Revlon 4¾-87	100½	102½
Sperry 4¼-88	95½	97½
Squibb Intl 4¾-87	86½	88½
Texaco 4½-88	77	79
UnCarb 4¾-82	102	104
WarnLam 4¼-87	94½	96½
WarnLam 4⅞-88	81½	83½
ny 4-88	72	74

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	81½	83½
Am Tob 5¼-88	96½	98½
Ashland 5-88	80½	82½
Beatrice 6¼-91	110	112

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	98.82	88.31	98.56
Previous	98.76	88.20	98.54

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices Nov. 28, 1975

YORK (AP) — following list ... selected ... al Securities ... counter Bank, ance & Indus- ... tocks.

	Bid	Ask
and TST		
Sy	44⅝	45½
S	9½	10¼
F	1½	1⅜
NC	14¼	15
ks	17½	18½
Cp	30	31
Bks	14⅛	14⅝
Bnk	13¾	14⅝
nsurance		
Lf	14⅝	15¼
ndustrials	....	
rS	5⅝	6⅝
c	3⅝	4⅛
p	1¼	2
1	10¼	11
W	7⅞	8¼
os	1⅛	1¾
	6	6⅝
2 finl		7
rm	3	3¼
eet	7⅛	7½
ald	8½	9½
Dv	⅝	⅞
	6⅞	7⅝
B	35⅝	36⅝
ay	1⅝	2⅛
	15⅝	16⅛
	4	4
Bot	16⅝	17½
Lt	14	14⅝
nC	13¾	14¼
ly	11½	12
Rlt	5⅝	6¼
F	17¾	18⅛
Ak	8⅝	8⅞
F	4⅝	4⅞
ab	37½	38¼
o	7	7½
an	76½	79½
	1	1⅛
ills	35¼	36¼
Int	1⅜	2
H	7	7¾
	4⅞	5⅛
a	2⅞	3⅛
M	4⅝	5⅝
e	9⅝	9⅝
lim	4	4½
	25½	26½
Ch	1⅝	2
H	⅝	1
est	4⅛	4⅝
Air	2	2⅝
p	2¼	3
ga	8	9
Ut	8½	9⅛
ida	63	66⅞
Cp	3⅝	4⅛
	122½	125½
F	2	2⅜
A	28½	29
B	28	28½
Mf	26½	27½
p	5⅝	6
ent	2	2⅝
ir	16¼	17
Coml Sh	18	19⅛
Con Pap	45½	46½
Craw Co	9½	10¼
Cross Co	11	11¼
Cutlr Fed	1⅜	2½
Data 100	18½	19
Dayt Inc	29	30½
Decor In	1½	2
DeKlb Ag	36¼	37¼
Delhi Oil	3	3⅝
DeLux C	28¼	29
Det CanT	11	12
Det IntBr	28⅛	29½
Dewey El	⅞	1⅛
Diam Cry	13	13⅞
Dixn Cro	15	15⅞
Docutel	7	7⅝
Dollar G	8⅝	9
Dorch G	8¼	8½
Dow Jone	25	26⅝
Doyle DB	8⅝	9⅝
Dunkin D	4½	4⅞
Durlron	17⅝	18½
Eberln In	2½	3
Econ Lab	27¾	28¼
ElPas El	10⅝	10⅞
Elba Syst	4¼	4⅝
Elder Be	4⅝	5½
Elec Nucl	6⅝	7¼
Elec Mod	1⅞	2⅝
Energy C	4⅝	5⅝
Entwistl	2	2⅝
Equty Oil	14⅝	15⅛
Erie Tec	9⅝	10¼
Ethan Al	18⅝	19½
Fab Tek	⅜	1⅛
Fingrht	3	3⅝
Ficknar	24¼	24⅝
Fla WatU	⅜	1⅛
Forest O	14⅝	15⅝
Frmigli	¼	⅝
Fotomat	13⅞	14⅛
Frkln cp	2⅝	3
Frnkln El	6⅝	6⅞
Frmd Ice	24	24⅝
Gen RlEs	2⅞	3⅛
Gov EFin	6⅝	7
Graph Cn	12⅜	13¼
Green Mt	8¼	8⅝
Grey Adv	6⅞	7⅛
Gulf Inlst	9¼	9⅝
Gyrodn	3	3⅞
Harper R	7½	8
Henred F	17¾	18
Holobm	1	1⅝
Hoover	18⅞	19½
Hortz Res	1⅜	2¼
Huds Pap	22½	23½
Hyatt Cp	4⅞	5¼
Hyatt Inf	4	4⅝
Ind Nuclr	3⅛	3½
Infra Ind	1⅝	2⅝
Interc En	10¼	11¼
Intrmk In	2⅝	3⅛
Irmt G	12⅝	12⅞
InBk Wsh	2⅞	2⅞
IaSou Ut	22⅝	23⅛
Jamsby	11¼	12
Jiffy Fds	½	1
Jostyn M	13	13¾
KMS Ind	2⅝	3¼
Kalar SH	34¼	35
KaisStl pf	19½	20
Kalvar	2	2⅝
Kaman A	18	18½
Kampg A	5⅞	6⅛
Kate Gre	¼	1
Kaysam	1⅝	2⅛
Kear Tr	5	5⅝
Kelly Svc	13½	14¼
Keuff Ess	12½	13½
Keye Fib	14⅝	14⅞
Key CusF	4	4⅝
King Int	1⅝	1⅞
Knap Vog	13¼	14¼
Lance In	21¼	22
Land Res	⅝	1
Lin Bcast	8½	8⅞
Log Etrn	2¼	2⅝
Madisn G	12½	13
Maj Rlty	⅞	1⅛
Mallkrt	41½	42½
Manor C	2½	3
Marit Frt	3⅝	4⅛
Maul LP	7⅞	8⅝
McCor	34	35
McQuay	10	10⅝
Measur	12⅝	13⅛
Medirn	36½	37¼
Marid In	1¼	2
Mdlsx W	13⅝	14½
Midld Ca	1½	1⅞
Midw Gt	12¼	13¼
Millipr	48½	50½
Miner In	2⅞	3⅝
Minn Gas	19¼	19⅝
Miss Vl G	12¼	13¼
Mrs S Pie	13	13⅝
Monf Col	6⅝	6⅞
Moore P	7½	8½
Moore S	15⅝	16¼
Motch M	2½	3½
Mot Club	2⅝	3⅝
Mueller	10	11
Narag Cp	4¼	5
Nat G&O	7½	8¼
Nat Lib	3	3⅝
N SecRsh	3⅝	4⅛
Natnw RI	2⅜	2⅝
NJ Nat G	11¾	12½
Nielsn A	20⅝	20½
Nielsn B	20⅝	21¼
NoCar Gs	10⅝	10⅞
NoEOl un	16⅛	17
Nortrp KI	10	13⅝
NW NatG	7½	7⅞
NW PuSv	17⅝	18⅛
Noxel Cp	10⅝	12⅝
Ogilvy M	17½	18⅛
Ohio Ferr	15	15⅝
Oil Shale	3	3¼
Ormont	4⅝	5
Otter TP	17¼	17⅝
Over NA	4⅝	5½
Pabst Br	22¼	22⅝
PacGa R	26½	27¼
Pakco	¾	1⅛
Parks H	3⅝	3⅞
Pagley P	5	5⅝
Pearl Mf	14½	15½
Pa Enter	14⅝	15⅝
PnzlOff B	11¼	11½
Pepsi BW	6⅝	6⅞
Petrolit	72½	74
Pettibon	21½	22½
Philip L	10¼	10½
Piedmt A	3¼	3⅝
Pinkrtn	34¼	35
Pion HiB	26½	27
Pistilin	2	3
Possis Cp	1½	2
Progrp	1⅝	2⅛
Pub S NC	10⅝	10⅞
P Bennet	17¼	18¼
PutD Cap	3⅞	4⅛
Qual Inns	1⅝	1⅞
Ragen Pr	2⅛	2⅝
Rahall C	5½	6
Raych Cp	225	230
Raymnd	12⅞	13¾
Recog Eq	6⅛	6⅞
Road Ex	42¼	43
Robin M	11	12
Roselon	3½	4⅛
Rouse	3	3¼
Rus Stov	15½	16½
Sadlier	1⅝	1⅞
Scan Dat	1¼	1½
Scripps H	20	21½
Sels Delt	2⅛	2½
Senecu F	2⅝	3⅛
Seven U	34⅝	35½
Snap Tls	31¼	32¼
SolidSt Sc	6⅛	7¼
S Cal Wat	11¾	12¼
Sw Gs Cp	9⅝	10½
Sw El Sv	14⅝	15½
Standyn	13½	14¼
Std Regls	16¼	17
Stan HPd	12⅝	14½
Sterlg Str	3⅝	4⅛
Strawb Cl	23½	25
Sugdal F	2⅛	2⅝
Super El	4½	4⅞
TIME DC	3½	4
Tampax	36½	37½
Taylr Wl	15⅝	15⅞
Tech Pub	6½	7½
Techcre	23	23½
Tecum P	31	33
Tennant	24½	26½
Tiffny Co	6⅝	7¼
Transo O	9⅝	10⅛
Trico Pd	22½	24½
Tritn OG	1⅞	2¼
Tyson F	14½	15
Un McGil	11	12
US Brknt	3⅝	4⅛
US TrkLn	13⅛	13⅞
Up Pen P	17⅝	18½
Valley Gs	7½	8⅛
VanD Air	7⅝	8
Vance S	4½	5
Velcro	7⅞	7½
Ventron	18⅝	19½
Wads Pu	7⅝	8⅛
Wsh NG	11	11½
Webb Re	5	5⅝
Waco Dvl	1⅜	1⅞
Weight W	5⅝	6
Weldtrn	1⅛	2⅝
Wellng M	8⅛	8⅝
Well Gar	3	3⅝
Welsbch	2½	3⅛
Wstn Mlg	1⅝	2⅛
Westmd	38	38⅝
Wisc PL	16¼	16⅝
Wdwrd L	25⅝	26⅝
Wright W	3½	3⅞
ZionUt	17⅛	18⅛
ZionUt B	17½	18⅛

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
5⅞-6½	3-3½	1¾-2¼	11¼-12
6⅝-6⅞	3⅞-4⅛	4⅜-4⅝	11⅝-12⅝
6⅞-7⅛	4-4¼	3⅞-4⅛	11⅞-12⅝
7⅝-7⅞	4⅛-4⅜	4⅛-4⅜	12⅛-12⅞
8⅛-8⅜	5⅛-5⅜	4⅞-5	12⅝-12⅞

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

POLAROID

Polaroid (Europa) B.V., a subsidiary of Polaroid Corporation, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A., leading manufacturer of photographic and optical products, requires for the European Headquarters in Amsterdam:

SECRETARY

to the European Press and Publicity Manager

The manager needs a person who can help him to prepare letters, press releases and news releases from his acquired English to mother-tongue English. Preferably, he or she will have some knowledge of other European languages.

Outstanding office skills are required, shorthand is a must.

The person will be an independent worker and an effective organizer with an understanding of budgets and budget control and has the ability to develop into an assistant.

The person must be a capable creative writer preferably with an understanding of publicity work or advertising.

For those of you who are interested in this job, please write to:

Polaroid (Europa) B.V.
Maasluisstraat 256, Amsterdam-West.
to the attention of Mr. H. Gobes

Polaroid is the registered trademark of Polaroid Corporation, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

GROUP INTERNAL AUDITOR

Sought for Geneva-based headquarters of international agri-business trading and industrial group.
To conduct operational and verification audits in Western European countries.
Good starting salary and future prospects in expanding group.
—Qualified accountant.
—Age 28-32.
—Minimum 2 years experience in public accounting.
—Fluency in French-English-German.
—Familiarity with computer operations would be an asset.
—Travel about 60%.
—Swiss national or holder of valid Swiss permit.

Suitable qualified applicants should write in confidence to:

Personnel Officer,
TRADAX GENEVA S.A.
P.O. Box 383, 1211 Geneva-12.

MAJOR PUBLICLY-OWNED FRENCH BANK SEEKS FOR PARIS AN INT'L CORPORATE FINANCE OFFICER

Written and spoken fluency in French, English and/or German is an absolute must. An experience in international loan syndication is desirable.

Please send your application and full particulars including salary desired in strict confidence. Send all correspondence under ref. 37932 to Havas Contact, 156, bd Haussmann, 75008 Paris.

HAVAS CONTACT

Marketing Manager

Belgian subsidiary of Amax Listed American Petrochemical Company requires an experienced Marketing Manager with the following qualifications:

- Minimum of 5 years experience as a marketing manager with total responsibility for marketing consumer products through distributors.
- Complete knowledge European, African and Near-East markets.
- Fluent English and Spanish, French and German desirable.
- Good track record of obtaining market penetration and growth handling of volume of not less than B.Fr. 400,000,000 per annum.

Successful candidate will have the opportunity of future advancement. Salary open. Interested applicants, please write to: P.O. Box 86, B-2700, Sint Niklaas, Belgium.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES

POLAROID

Polaroid (Europa) B.V., a subsidiary of Polaroid Corporation, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A., leading manufacturer of photographic and optical products, requires for the European Headquarters in Amsterdam:

SECRETARIES

The expansion of Polaroid's marketing and financial administration activities in Amsterdam require several outstanding secretaries to support the managers' efforts.

Highest calibre secretarial/office skills are required. English as a first language is essential and other European languages would be helpful.

Ability and willingness to work with a minimum of continuous supervision (the managers travel a great deal) and for more than one manager, we need and enjoy a cooperative, flexible working atmosphere without compromise in efficiency and accuracy.

For those of you who are interested in these jobs, please write to:

POLAROID (EUROPA) B.V.,
Maasluisstraat 256, Amsterdam-West,
to the attention of Mr. K. H. Minderhoud.

Polaroid is the registered trademark of Polaroid Corporation, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

TRADER

WE ARE LOOKING for an experienced TRADER in U.S. shares to join our strong team.

Only highly qualified persons should apply for this challenging position, which offers excellent remuneration and future for the right professional.

Please send your resumé to:

Box D 5,122, Herald Tribune, Paris.

Assistant Product Manager

Due to the growth within our Consumer Products Department, we have an excellent opportunity for an Assistant Product Manager for our Consumer Packaged semi-durables Group, at our European Headquarters in Brussels.

The person we will hire will assist the Product Group Manager and will be responsible for the implementation of Advertising and Sales Promotion programmes for new packaged consumer products throughout Europe, and the determination and control of the costs associated with such plans. Also, some market research and testmarket studies on new consumer products will be conducted.

The job prospects and expansion plans call for a person with a solid Advertising and Sales Promotion experience in packaged consumer products through hardware, general store and gardening related outlets.

The successful applicant, male or female, will be 27 to 32 years old, with fluent knowledge of English and with a good command of German, French or Dutch. The job will be best suited to a person who has cooperated with Advertising Agencies and has controlled Budgets of at least 1/4 million dollars.

Salary and fringe benefits are competitive with the best in the Community.

Monsanto is one of the major multinational corporations in the chemical field with product lines in chemicals, plastics, textiles, petroleum and agriculture products.

If you are interested in this position, please send your detailed application to J. Verlinden, Personnel Department, Monsanto Europe S.A., place Madou 1, 1030 Brussels, Belgium.

Monsanto

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

Young aggressive European, 34, presently director of sales for the Middle East and Africa with multinational, American company in the non-durable consumer goods fields, SEEKS CHALLENGING POSITION AS

GENERAL MANAGER - REGIONAL DIRECTOR

with international company, preferably in the Middle East. Intimate knowledge of the Middle Eastern market place. Well versed with all aspects of marketing, sales, training, motivating and supervising of field sales forces. First-class connections to top industry and government circles throughout the Arab area including Iran and Turkey. German mother-tongue, perfect English, fair Arabic. Preferred base: Beirut.

Box 705, I.H.T., 6 Frankfurt, Gr. Eschenheimer Str. 43, Germany.

EXPORT - EUROPE/MIDDLE EAST/AFRICA

Sales/Marketing Manager, Egyptian, 43, married, resident in Switzerland (willing to re-locate), speaks and writes fluently German, English, French, Italian and Arabic. Substantial experience in international trade, shipping and sale of industrial equipment in Europe, Africa and Middle East. Intimate knowledge of Middle Eastern markets. Experienced negotiator, self-starter. Willing to travel.
Seeks challenging position with international company in export management with aggressive concern in expanding its activities.
Write: Box D-5,125, Herald Tribune, Paris.

AEROSPACE SALES ENGINEER

Internationally known export marketing firm has requirement for capable Sales Engineer. Should be living in Pacific area or willing to resettle. Experience in sales of aviation equipment to foreign military and commercial airlines desirable. Some language capability necessary. Send resumé.

P. O. Box 29, Mineola, N.Y. 11501, U.S.A.

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE

appears every

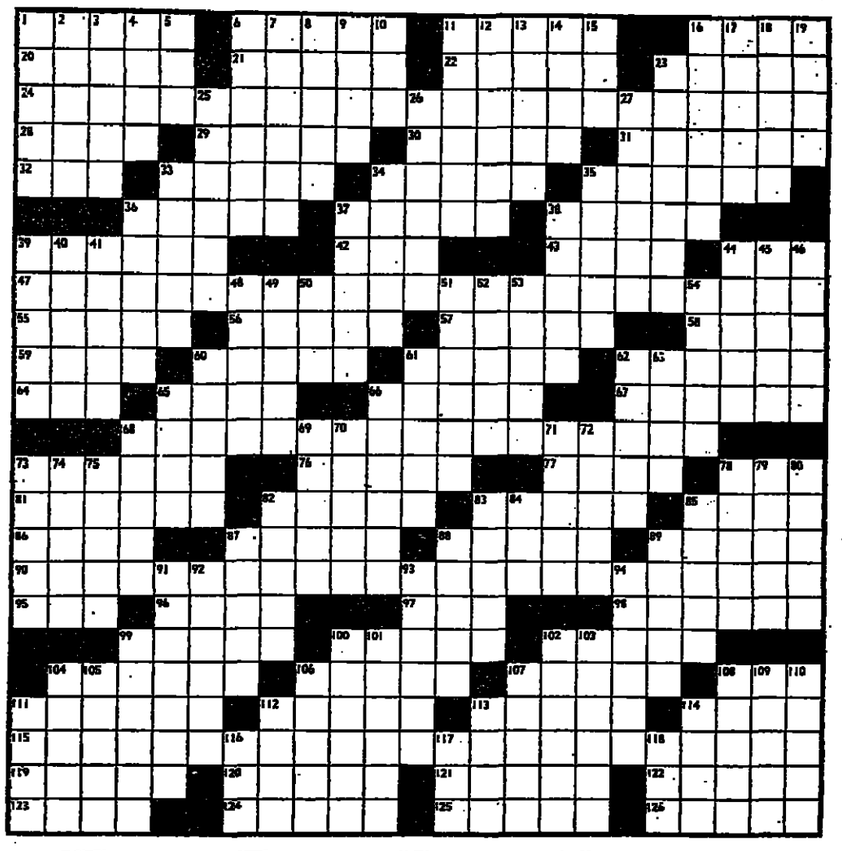
FRIDAY

To place an advertisement contact your nearest Herald Tribune Office or Mr. Ferrero, 21 Rue de Berri, Paris-8e. Tel.: 225-28-90 or Telex: 280509.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

NOW HEAR THIS—By William Lutwiniak



ACROSS

1 Bolivian city
6 Lollobrigida et al.
11 Vimy or Blue
16 North Sea feeder
20 Small type
21 "——by any other . . ."
22 Kind of suit or shop
23 Puccini role
24 "This"——
26 People
28 Succulent
30 Cafe
31 Bounces
32 Ethiopian title
33 Afflicts
34 St. Louis or Wabash
35 Hussars' gear
36 Aspects
37 Air pollutants
38 Turkish coins
39 Literary genre
42 Pasture sound
43 Emmets
44 Steiger
47 This ——
55 Vexes
56 Acetalms
57 Derring-do
58 "Thanks ——"
59 "QB VII" author
60 Stadium feature
61 Intimate
62 Juniper
64 Soho sleuth
65 Connive with
66 Discharges
67 Go to —— (lose one's poise)
68 "This" ——
73 District near London
76 Equals
77 See 23 Down
78 Mouth: Abbr.
81 Reluctant
82 Reels off
83 Flavors
85 Unfailing
86 Cough-syrup ingredient
87 Saints' ——
88 Sierra ——
89 River of Tasmania
90 This is a ——
93 Compass heading
94 Animal
97 Harriman, to friends
98 Springs
99 Crew members
100 Goering and Goebbels, e.g.
102 Gorges
104 Cotton fabrics
106 Alone, to Caesar
107 French composer
108 Berne's river
111 Esprit de corps
112 Eniwetok, e.g.
113 Squelch
114 To boot
115 This is ——
119 White House name
120 Aviator Balbo
121 Mississippi sight
122 Go along with
123 Religious schs.
124 White House name
125 Put right
126 Advertises

DOWN

1 September day
2 U.S. rocket
3 Capitol Hill aides
4 Pansy natives
5 Oriental cult
6 King Arthur's nephew
7 Blue flags
8 English county
9 Pallid
10 Implant
11 Exhaust
12 East or West
13 Watches calories
14 Left
15 Pass-catcher
16 Des ——
17 On the prowl
18 Hikers' mementos
19 Talk back
25 Doubles, with 77 Across
27 Public way
29 Flourishing
31 Heist's home
33 Weather satellite
34 Social pariahs
35 —— of time
36 Plymouth name
37 Snapshot expression
38 Game pie
39 Cakewalk
40 Flaming
41 Purposive
44 Museum piece
45 Two —— (pass defense)
46 Is indulgent
48 Peculator
49 Must
50 Baseball's Rodgers
51 Master ——
52 Subleased
53 Phoney
54 Carried on
60 Decrease
61 Barber features
62 Brief TV ads
63 Makes known
65 Enzyme suffixes
66 Strip a whale
68 Ski-jump feature
69 —— Volta
70 Marie Antoinette, e.g.
71 River of France
72 Windshield ——
73 Felt-hat materials
74 Acknowledges
75 Confederate hero
76 French writer
79 Wipe clean
80 Harvest goddess
82 Comedian Mort et al.
83 Throws a party for
84 Parking or odd
85 Delhi garb
87 Musial et al.
88 Denim pants
90 Crowd number
91 Son of Priam
92 Sycophants
93 Lapis ——
94 Bronze film
96 German composer
100 Pasta form
101 "—— one and one . . ."
102 Lustrous fabric
103 Made up for
104 Weather device
105 Off-white
106 Brock's forte
107 Colander
108 Then, in Orly
109 Black-ink entry
110 Certain wines
111 Flightless birds
112 Bohemian
113 Goblet feature
114 Jason's craft
116 Morse symbol
117 Neighbor of Ga.
118 Headgear

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

S	R	O		C	A	R	I	B		E	T	T	E		H	A	I	T	S	
A	O	K		A	R	I	D	E		N	E	E	D		B	A	T	H	E	
N	A	I	L		S	E	N	O	R		G	L	A	D		A	L	I	E	N
G	R	E	E	T	I	N	G	L	I	B	R	A	R	Y	C	R	E	D	I	T
			G	E	N	O	A		B	R	A			S	P	R	Y	E	R	
T	E	N	S	P	O	T		S	E	E	F	I	T		L	A	P			
I	R	I	T	U	S		S	C	R	A	T	C	H		G	A	F	F	S	
F	I	L	E	D		D	O	R	I	C		A	E	C		E	L	I	O	T
F	E	E	L		P	I	N	O		H	A	N	D	O	N		A	T	E	E
		L	I	E	D		L	E	O	S		A	R	E	O	N	T	H	E
F	A	C	T	O	R	Y	O	L	D	F	I	R	S	T	S	E	C	O	N	D
A	H	E	A	R	T	O	F		I	P	S	E		E	T	R	E			
T	E	I	L		H	U	G	G	E	R		P	I	G	S		C	O	L	A
H	A	L	I	E	R		R	O	A		O	P	I	N	E		L	O	B	E	D
A	D	O	B	E			D	I	A	M	O	N	D		R	E	L	O	A	D
		O	O	A		S	T	R	I	K	E		D	E	A	L	E	R	S	
	D	I	O	N	N	E		I	S	E		N	O	T	R	E				
R	I	C	K	E	N	B	A	C	K	E	R	B	O	Y	I	N	G	T	O	N
I	P	A	S	S		O	B	R	A		O	A	T	E	N		E	A	S	Y
P	A	R	A	S		N	O	I	R		O	L	O	N	A			B	E	E
S	T	E	M		Y	U	B	A		T	E	N	S	E		S	E	T		

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	—	—	Unavailable
AMSTERDAM	9	48	Showers
ANKARA	2	36	Cloudy
ATHENS	12	54	Rain
BEIRUT	18	64	Clear
BELGRADE	5	41	Cloudy
BERLIN	5	41	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	8	46	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	1	34	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable
CASABLANCA	18	64	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	6	43	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Clear
DUBLIN	6	43	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	5	41	Cloudy
FLORENCE	13	55	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	8	46	Cloudy
GENEVA	9	48	Cloudy
HELSINKI	—2	28	Snow
ISTANBUL	9	48	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Clear
LISBON	16	61	Cloudy
LONDON	8	46	Rain
LOS ANGELES	11	52	Showers
MADRID	9	48	Cloudy
MILAN	5	41	Clear
MONTREAL	—6	21	Cloudy
MOSCOW	—3	27	Cloudy
MUNICH	4	39	Cloudy
NEW YORK	8	46	Clear
NICE	14	57	Cloudy
OSLO	3	37	Showers
PARIS	11	52	Overcast
PEAGUE	3	37	Cloudy
ROME	12	54	Cloudy
SOFIA	—2	28	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	5	41	Rain
TEHRAN	17	63	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	20	68	Clear
TUNIS	14	57	Cloudy
VENICE	12	54	Cloudy
VIENNA	1	34	Rain
WARSAW	2	36	Overcast
WASHINGTON	16	59	Clear
ZURICH	9	48	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

November 28, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly

(w) Alexander Fund	$6.37
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd	$7.61
Austral Select	$4.75
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF300.15
— (d) Conbar	SF758
— (d) Grobar	SF537
— (d) Stockbar	SF846
(w) Brownivest	$12.87
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd	$11.31
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd	$4.64
(d) A.G.F Japan Fd	$6.80
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$13.30
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$8.28
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF1,050
(d) Caribico Open-End	$61.50
(d) Citadel Fund	$2.34
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd	$674.00
(w) Convert Fd Int A Certs.	$7.34
(w) Convert Fd Int B Certs.	$11.12
(d) Convert Bond Fd N.V.	$8.42
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Canasec	SF562
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF74.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF83.50
— (d) Energievalor	SF78.75
— (d) Ussec	SF648
— (d) Europavalor	SF127
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$4.14
C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:	
— (w) C.S. Income Fd	$7.08
(w) D.G.O.	$37.95
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.10
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$11.16
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fd.	$11.17
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1,026
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFUET:	
— (d) Concentra	DM23.50
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond	DM73.80
FIDELITY:	
— (d) Fidelity Dlr. Svgs. Tr.	$50.47
— (w) Fidelity Equitania	$9.44
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$14.42
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$22.26
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.	$9.65
(d) Fiduceam	BF950
(w) First Intern'l Fd.	$114.74
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.	$14.32
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$21.84
(d) First Security Co Fd.	$26.42
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$85.18
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$23.47
(w) Founder 1880 Fr.	SF1,794
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF74.20
(d) Fonditalia	$10.29
(d) Fund of Nations	$5.51
(d) Fund of N.Y (ex-div)	$0.58
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$7.96
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$11.04
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$26.20
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$5.65
(w) Guardian Gr Fd Int'l.	$7.05
(w) Hanssmann Holdge NV.	$5.42
(i) H.O.I.T. Robot	$24.99
(d) Ioofund	$8.10
(d) Interfix	SF30.25
(d) Interfund S.A.	$9.80
(w) Intermarket Fund	$101.05
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$23.38
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$5.90
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd S.A.	$57.70
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$26.65
(d) Italamerica S.A Fund	$8.94
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$7.74
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$14.30
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$46.80
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$12.70
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine East. Trust	$42.89
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$39.22
— (w) Jardine Selection NV.	$12.77
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,009
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.	$10.09
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$18.48
(w) Leverage Cap Hold	$26.12
LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL:	
+(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd.	SF376
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund	SF375.50
(w) Luxfund	$17.93
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$10.60
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.56
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund	$2.62
(w) N.A.M.F.	$63.75
(w) Nippon Fund	$37.48
(w) Nor Amer Inv. Fund	$9.76
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd.	$6.54
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$6.38
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$20.72
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,962
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF2,671
(d) Rentinvest	LF838
— (d) Safe Fund	$4.50
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$9.54
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF53.96
Share Realty N.V.	$14.30
Share International N.V.	$4.53
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$11.89
S.M.C FUNDS:	
— (d) CSF Fund	SF23.99
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF4.62
— (d) L.T.F Fund N.V.	SF7.00
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM91.20
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sa. M. Sic.	SF1,533
— (r) Securwiss	SF392
(d) Soros Fund	$165.17
(w) Star Fund	$4.87
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF454.25
— (d) Intervalor	SF65.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF303
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF198.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF32.75
— (d) Universal Fund	SF90.75
(w) Talent Global Fund	$7.84
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$24.19
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$21.79
(w) Transpacific Fund	$18.49
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF35.75
— (d) Bond Invest	SF73.25
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF78.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF117.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF24
— (d) Globalvest	SF66
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF74.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF36.50
— (d) Saint South Afr. Sh	SF212
— (d) Sima Swiss Sh	SF174
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlantictonds	DM15.40
— (d) Europatonds	DM32.53
— (d) Unifonds	DM20.30
— (d) Unirenta	DM39.30
— (d) Unispecial I	DM57.30
(w) Unitec Cap. Inv. Fd	$2.64
(d) U.S Trust Invest. Fd	$12.08
(w) Western Growth Fd	$5.81
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,245.66
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,396.45
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$222.22
(w) Worldwide Securities	$75.55
(w) Worldwide Special	$2,425.44

Ch — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked.

BOOKS

GUERRILLAS

By V.S. Naipaul. Knopf. 248 pp. $7.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

IN Trinidad, where V. S. Naipaul was born, there is, or used to be, a bird called the nocturnal poor-me-one, whose cry was said to be so pathetic that it brought gooseflesh to those who heard it. Progress has probably frightened away the nocturnal poor-me-one, or rendered it extinct, but now, in "Guerrillas," Naipaul has come to take its place. His cry, I'm sure, will bring gooseflesh to his listeners, too, and with scarcely more reason.

So many modern readers —"swoon readers." I. A. Richards called them—are ever ready to surrender themselves to gooseflesh at the evocation of despair. Our literature sometimes seems seized by a pornography of despair or negation, so many novelists turning into primal screamers.

"Everybody is a guerrilla," a character says in "Guerrillas," and this statement is typical of the book: an overgeneralized example of romantic agony. Everybody is *not* a guerrilla. Like many contemporary authors, Naipaul leans heavily on overgeneralization. His characters' motives are often obscure or nonexistent. He seems to keep them that way on purpose, as if he was not willing to settle for any one, or any combination, of dramatic possibilities and wanted to retain them all.

Desperate and destructive acts are treated as if they were the only possible issue of personal unease and political unrest. No emotion ever subsides, or backslides, into what used to be regarded as its normal gratification. By generalizing his characters' desolation, the author provides them with a tragic sense of life without bothering to give them a personal history to justify it. Our emotions these days are not personal, but political.

Roche, the only person in "Guerrillas" with an interpretable past, seems determined to ignore it. A former hero of the South African resistance who has been tortured into something like a realistic view of events, he inexplicably drifts into a preposterous job on a Caribbean island, where he feels that he can "help". Against all reason, he proposes to introduce a rational note into the incoherent power struggle that grips the country.

Jimmy Ahmed, the half-black, half-Chinese leader of a tiny "revolutionary" agricultural commune, is his protégé. Roche believes that Jimmy represents the groping spirit of the people, and expects him to become acquainted with political reality through a process of agricultural trial and error.

Jane, Roche's mistress in England, joins him on the island because she can only live parasitically. She uses men the way some people take night courses. Inevitably, she sleeps with Jimmy. As the most unpromising lover in sight, he is naturally the most seductive. But Jimmy turns out to be homosexual. Naipaul is telling us something extremely subtle: Unfortunately, I don't know what it is. I always thought that "brotherhood," like "mankind," was a word that included both sexes.

Jimmy's character seems to fluctuate according to Naipaul's moods. He is writing a childishly naive novel, yet he is capable of saying to Jane, "A woman's whole life is in her kiss." Because Jimmy is not dimensional enough for some of the things the author wants him to do, he must occasionally be stretched out of shape.

Roche is alternately interesting and impenetrable, a true believer and a nihilist, cynical and sentimental. His affair with Jane establishes some kind of low-water mark for gratuitousness. He snuggles in her stupidity and she negligently follows his career as if it were an engrossing cheap novel.

The sad thing about "Guerrillas" is that it contains inspired details and passages that only a good novelist could have written. In fact, it just misses being a good novel, but as I suggested before, the author keeps pushing his characters beyond, or away from, their natural destinies.

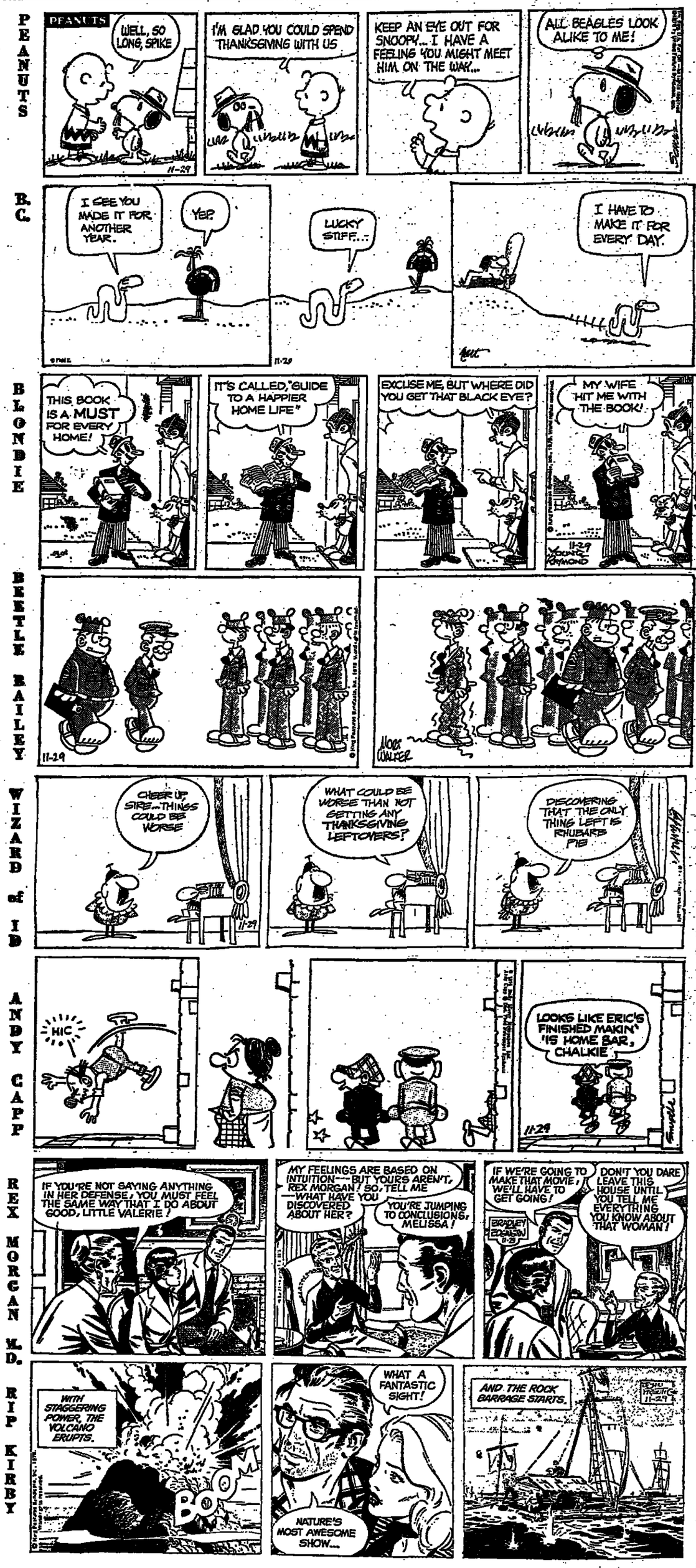
While they are melodramatic, the descriptions of the island itself are effective. When the ordinary people have nothing but the police between them and the indiscriminate and indispensable "anger" of the revolutionaries, they bring sandwiches and iced cakes to the nearest stations. In such small touches Naipaul shows what he can do when he is not reaching for the moon. Roche has a number of moving moments, too, like the one in which he realizes that "a man just has so many years of optimism."

In some curious way, the author seems almost indifferent to the personalities that he himself has created for these people. If he had only had faith in them, if he had given them the autonomy, the freedom to find their proper places, to go where he had pointed them, to live or die as they deserved, to choose their very own catastrophes, then "Guerrillas" would have been a better book.

Anatole Broyard is a book critic for The New York Times.

Bach Prize Winner

HAMBURG, Nov. 28 (UPI).—The city of Hamburg has awarded its $5,700 Bach Prize of 1975 to Hungarian-born composer Gyoergy Ligeti. Mr. Ligeti, 52, who works as a lecturer at the Hamburg Music Academy, fled his Communist homeland after the 1956 abortive uprising. Previous winners of the Bach Prize included Paul Hindemith, Boris Blacher and Ernst Krenek.



JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DIPTE

HECEK

GLUNOE

SOTILD

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

"○○○○○○"

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AMITY BASSO FERRET ENTITY

Answer: *How to make food go round*—STIR IT

DENNIS THE MENACE

"NO, MA'AM... THE MITCHELLS MOVED AWAY FROM HERE A *LONG* TIME BEFORE YOUR WINDOW GOT BUSTED."

هكذا من الاصل

College Football

A & M's Defense Foils No. 1 Offense of Texas

LLEGE STATION, Texas, 28 (UPI).—Firebrand line-ers Ed Simonini and Garth napel—leaders of the stingiest nse in college football—sty-l the nation's highest-scor-offense today to preserve a victory by unbeaten Texas M over Texas and set up a hwest Conference champion-showdown next week between Aggies and Arkansas.

e victory for the nationally ed No. 2 Aggies ended a -year winning streak for s in the 82-year-old rivalry. th-ranked Texas came into game averaging 35 points a but ailing quarterback Mar-kins went out in the first and the Aggie defense—rank-h. 1 all year—put down one after another by the Long-s to take the lead in the d half.

A & M Record at 10-0

as A & M ran its season d to 10-0 and can record its undefeated, untied season 1939, win the Southwest rence title outright and cap-berth in the Cotton Bowl a decision in Little Rock Arkansas.

an Arkansas triumph would the league title into a way tie between A & M, and the Razorbacks and rkansas in the Cotton Bowl the other two have been more recently than the backs. The Texas loss today ted the Longhorns, who d with a 9-2 record, to the Bluebonnet Bowl, where will meet Colorado.

M's maligned offense drove ds for a touchdown in the quarter, 55 yards for an-early in the fourth quarter nally came up with a 73-burst by halfback Bubba Bean to set up the game-clinch-ing 10-yard field goal by Tony Franklin with 3:57 to play.

Georgia Defeats Tech, 42-26

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Georgia's "junkyard dogs" defense will be taking a vastly improved image to the Cotton Bowl.

Maligned at times this season when it had trouble containing opponents, the Georgia defense was outstanding for nearly three quarters last night while spear-heading the 14th-ranking Bull-dogs to a 42-26 victory over Georgia Tech.

Don't be misled by Tech's 26 points. They came in the final period after Georgia had built a 42-point lead.

The regular Georgia defense recovered three fumbles, inter-cepted a pass and blocked a punt in the first half while sparking the Bulldogs to a 28-0 lead.

Georgia's victory over Georgia Tech highlighted a light Thanks-giving college schedule that in-cluded Temple's 41-3 rout of Vil-lanova.

Six Kicking Records

In the Temple-Villanova game, Temple's Don Bitterlich kicked two field goals and five extra points and, in the process, set six National Collegiate Athletic As-sociation kicking records.

The senior, a soccer player who never played football before three years ago, set national records for most field goals in a season (21), most points in a season by kick-ing (95), most consecutive extra points (87), most points a game by a kicker (7.1), most field goals a game in a season (1.9) and most career points by kicking (220).

Georgia's Allan Leavitt, with six extra points last night, set a Southeastern Conference record of 61 straight.



Associated Press.

RINK BECOMES RING—Gary Howatt of the New York Islanders pummels Don Awrey of the Montreal Canadiens in NHL game Thurs day night. Awrey suffered an eye injury.

NHL's Canadiens End Islanders Jinx, 3-2

UNIONDALE, N.Y., Nov. 28 (UPI).—Steve Shutt scored at 3:11 of the final period to lift the Montreal Canadiens to a 2-1 victory over the New York Islanders in a National Hockey League game here last night.

For Montreal, it was their first victory over the Islanders in their last seven games since the 1973-74 season.

After a scoreless first period, Larry Robinson put Montreal ahead with a 30-footer at 15:53 of the second period. Guy Lafleur set up Robinson.

Less than two minutes after, at 17:40, Billy MacMillan tipped Jean Potvin's shot from the right point to tie the game.

Scouts 3, Blues 2

At Kansas City, Mo., Gary Bergman scored his second goal of the season to help lead Kansas City to a 3-2 triumph over St. Louis.

After a scoreless first period, Kansas erupted for three goals in the first 10 minutes of the second period. Wilf Paiement opened the attack at 40 seconds, picking up a loose puck and putting a 20-footer into the net. Germain Gagnon raised the Scouts lead at 6:52.

Canada Returns to Tourney

VIENNA, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Canada's ice hockey team will re-turn to the world championships in 1977 here after an absence of seven years, the president of the Austrian Ice Hockey Federation, Walter Wasservogel, announced.

Wasservogel, who is also sec-retary general of the Interna-tional Ice Hockey Federation, said he was given this assurance at the recent IIHF meeting at Stockholm.

"Canada will come to the 1977 world championships at Vienna with a team that could easily win the world title," Wasservogel said. "It will be the first open world tournament."

Canada withdrew from com-peting in ice hockey world cham-pionships in 1970 in protest over the banning of professionals.

Connelly Scores 5 in WHA Game

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 28 (UPI).—Wayne Connelly scor-ed a record-tying five goals to power the Minnesota Fight-ing Saints to a 5-3 victory over the slumping Cincinnati Stingers in a World Hockey Association game here last night.

Connelly nearly scored a sixth goal in the third period moments after his fifth goal put the Saints ahead 5-3 and saddled the Stingers with their seventh straight loss.

Connelly tied the WHA mark for goals by one player in a game previously set by Ron Ward of the defunct New York team in 1973, Ron Climie of Edmonton in 1974 and André Hinse of Houston in January.

Matched in Stockholm Tournament

Tennis Keeps 8 Masters on Run

By Bernard Kirsch

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 28 (IHT).—The vacation will have to wait. Maybe Harold Solomon can find some free time in June.

Solomon, who had counted on resting next week, will instead be back on the "job" with seven other tennis troupers who were well rested enough to qualify for the Grand Prix Masters tournament.

The tournament starts here in the land of Bjorn Borg Sunday and ends seven days and $100,000 later.

"The tennis tour is like going to work but it's not like working—we all enjoy doing it," said Solomon of the tour, which takes no intermission. "It's not as glamorous as some people think but there's no office work. And you're independent."

Expressing their independence here, in the round-robin finale of the Commercial Union grand prix circuit, will be Argentine Guillermo Vilas, the defending champion; Manuel Orantes of Spain, Borg of Sweden, American Arthur Ashe, Romanian Ilie Nastase, Mexican Raul Ramirez, Italian Adriano Panatta and Solomon, who barely made the group by winning the South African tournament earlier this week. Earlier, American Jimmy Connors had left a spot open in the tournament by deciding not to play in it.

"I was getting ready to go home before the South African tournament. I was counting on going home," said Solomon, who played in 40 tournaments this year and only rested when the circuit went to the grass of Wimbledon in June. The two days of traveling from Johannesburg to Stockholm was Solomon's second-longest stay away from a racquet this year. The nonstop tennis tour doesn't permit longer rests.

Ashe, the winner at Wimbledon, said recently, "You stay away from a racquet for four days or so and the way the competition is on the tour-nament nowadays, you lose your first-round match."

"But too much tennis burns you out" also was the advice Ashe once gave to the 19-year-old Borg.

Ashe, below his best form in recent weeks, has a first-round match Sunday with Nastase. The longtime rivals are in the same group with Orantes, the U.S. open winner, and Panatta.

In the other group, which also opens play Sunday, Borg, who now makes the tax haven of Monte Carlo his home, faces Ramirez, while Solomon opens against Vilas, who finished on top of the grand prix standings this season, earning himself a $100,000 bonus.

In the semifinals Dec. 6 the number one players from each group meet the number two players from the other groups, and the two winners play for a $40,000 first-place prize. If Solomon and Ashe are still around on Dec. 7, they'll have to hop the first plane out to start practice the next day for a Davis Cup match which begins 10 days later. And a week after that, the 1976 version of the tour opens in Australia. Solomon said he won't be there.

Several other players here also will miss Australia, but most will be around a week or so later when the rich World Championship Ten-nis travels begin.

The players, coaches and the rest of the ten-nis world gathering here differ as to the merits of never-ending tennis. Pancho Contreras, Mexico's Davis Cup coach, who is here with Ramirez, said today, "I don't know if it's bad or good. With all these matches, players are not always able to give their best performances. The Davis Cup also suffers."

Both coach and star player Ramirez are miss-ing their nation's encounter with Canada this weekend. And their travels won't be any less intense next year.

"All the contracts are signed," Contreras said. Solomon said he'll be cutting down his wander-ings next season, but the American, whose base-line style of game often leads to marathon matches, also said he doesn't like sitting around doing nothing. He has ambitions. He is 23 now and when he left Rice University for the still-growing tour, he said he wanted to be rank-ed in the top 10 by the time he was 24 or 25. And that doesn't permit too many vacations.

He is ranked below all the people here; also ahead of him in the world rankings are names like Rod Laver and John Newcombe, players who have it made in tennis and have made them-selves rich. That is where Solomon would like to arrive. It is also the goal of the seven other men here.

Fate of Aintree Steeplechase Is Still Unclear

LONDON, Nov. 28 (UPI).—The future of the English Grand Na-tional horse race, the world's most famous steeplechase, re-mained uncertain today after scheduled financial talks were postponed.

Today's meeting between Bill Davies, chairman of the group which owns the Aintree Race-track, and Cyril Stein, chairman of Ladbrokes, was called off be-cause Davies's lawyer was unavail-able.

The meeting had been called in conjunction with Lazard bankers to discuss Ladbrokes's bid of £125,000 ($250,000) to save the 1973 Grand National. Ladbrokes had stipulated a deadline for to-day but this has now been ex-tended until Monday.

Race 'Must Be Saved'

When Stein heard that today's meeting was cancelled, he issued a statement saying: "We are dis-appointed that the meeting can-not take place when we intended to take along our check for £125,000. However, the Grand Na-tional must still be saved, and, to this end, we have extended our deadlines in order that a further meeting can be arranged on Mon-day.

If Mr. Davies really wants the Grand National to take place, we will make every effort to meet his requirements."

Ladbrokes released details of its Aintree offer Tuesday and virtu-ally guaranteed that the Grand National would be run for the next five years. The offer was made after the breakdown of talks between Davies's Walton Group and Sir Desmond Plum-mer, chairman of the Horse Race Betting Levy Board.

The Grand National was first run on Liverpool's Aintree course in 1839 and was promoted for many years by the Topham fam-ily, who sold out in 1973 for a reported £3 million to the Walton Group, under whose control the last two Nationals have been staged.

Since then there has been a series of rows about the future of Aintree. Earlier this year it was reported that an Irishman, Patrick MacCrea, was buying Ain-tree for £3 million but the deal was never made final and Aintree was "put onto the market."

Auction Cancelled

In August it was announced that the course was to be auc-tioned in London Oct. 16 but the auction was later cancelled. In between there were skirmishes be-tween Davies, the Jockey Club and the Levy Board, plus disputes over television fees.

If the 1976 Grand National, scheduled for April 3, is to take place, a financial agreement must be reached soon. Work should be started to prepare the course and the fences. But there are no im-mediate worries about entry forms.

A Jockey Club official said, "There is still plenty of time be-cause entry forms for the 1976 race do not go out until Jan-uary."

Ex-Quarterback George Welsh

ivy's Coach Is a Veteran of Army Combat

By John Schulian

NAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 28 —The years have gotten from George Welsh. had to count back 20 of today before he found the ame in which he quarter-d Navy against Army. at really is a long time sn't it?" he mused. His e, however, did not seem priate, for he is now his mater's head coach, the rmy-Navy game is tomor-n Philadelphia and the right for dusting off his ies.

I'd never tell my players the games I played in," said, smiling. "I don't they'd be that interested thing that happened back

ides, I don't remember much about the games my-

he does. The thing of his memories are not the ou would expect him to

Sophomore Quarterback

what he has to say about 3 Army-Navy game, his ne. He was the Middies' phomore quarterback, and adets—"They were a far superior team"—showed what they thought of the star sopho-more quarterback by a score of 20-6.

In 1954, Navy beat Army, 27-20.

'Up and Down'

"That was one of those games you always hope Army-Navy is going to be," Welsh said.

"We were up and down the field all day. We'd score and they'd score, we'd score and they'd score. It was 21-20 at the half, and we came out in the third quarter and got six more and made it stand."

Welsh savored the score like fine brandy: "27-20."

Careful to be modest, he forgot to mention that he passed for three of Navy's touchdowns and scored the other on a sneak.

But he did point out that Army had scored one of its touchdowns by throwing a bomb over his head at safety. "That was the era of one-platoon football," he said, "but I can tell you I wasn't in there for my defense."

'Team Named Desire'

This was the storied "Team Named Desire," and Welsh's job was to make it go by calling plays with a gambler's guile and by throwing passes to All-Amer-ican Ron Beagle.

The system was good enough for the team to finish the 1954 season with a Sugar Bowl victory, but it couldn't beat Army in 1955.

"That was when Red Blaik [the colonel who coached the Cadets] took his big chance and switched an All-American end, Don Holleder, to quarterback," Welsh said.

"Holleder was a good friend of mine. He was killed in ac-tion as a young major. I think it was in Vietnam.

"Anyway, he only tried two passes and he didn't complete either of them, but they still beat us, 14-6.

'We Kept Fumbling'

"We had a better team, but we kept fumbling. I think we fumbled seven times and lost six of them. I might have thrown a couple of interceptions. I know I threw at least one."

It was not a happy way for Welsh to leave the field for Navy, to say the least.

Maybe that is one more reason why Welsh, who is undefeated in two games as a coach against Army, would not mind making it three straight. On the basis of their records this season, Navy appears stronger. Navy is 6-4 and Army is 2-8.

NBA's Warriors Overcome 31-Point Deficit

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Rookie Gus Williams led the National Basketball Association's Golden State Warriors back from a 31-point second-quarter deficit last night to help them post a 106-105 victory over the Mil-waukee Bucks.

The Bucks led 52-21 midway through the second quarter un-til the Warriors began to chip away at the lead.

The Bucks also led 97-84 early in the fourth quarter. Then Wil-liams came into the lineup for Charles Johnson. The rookie from the University of Southern California scored 13 points in the fourth quarter.

Williams and Phil Smith led Golden State with 22 points each and Rick Barry and Jamaal Wilkes each had 18. Brian Win-ters had 23 and Jim Fox 21 for the Bucks.

At Landover, Md., New York scored 10 straight points early in the fourth quarter and went on to snap a three-game losing streak with a 96-90 triumph over Washington.

In giving Washington its fourth straight loss and sixth in its last seven games, the Knicks receiv-ed 27 points from Walt Frazier and 20 from Earl Monroe.

It was a three-point play by Frazier that completed the Knicks fourth-quarter scoring spree, af-ter the score had been tied 12 times and the lead had exchang-ed hands on nine occasions.

New York played the final quarter without forward Phil Jackson who was thrown out late in the third period by officials after drawing a pair of technical fouls.

Kings 95, Cavaliers 91

At Richfield, Ohio, Jimmy Walker and Nate Archbald com-bined for 18 of Kansas City's final 24 points in leading the Kings to a 95-91 victory over Cleve-land.

After an Archbald jumper gave the Kings an 86-79 lead with 4:45 left in the game, the Cavs rallied to tie the score at 88-88 with 1:44 remaining. Then Walker pumped in a 15-footer and added a pair of foul shots in the next 50 sec-onds.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	10	5	.667	—
Boston	8	6	.571	1 1/2
Buffalo	8	7	.563	1 1/2
New York	7	12	.368	5

Central Division

Atlanta	10	6	.625	—
Washington	7	8	.467	2 1/2
New Orleans	7	8	.467	2 1/2
Houston	7	8	.467	2 1/2
Cleveland	6	11	.353	4 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Detroit	9	5	.643	—
Kansas City	5	8	.385	3 1/2
Milwaukee	6	10	.375	4
Chicago	3	11	.214	6

Pacific Division

Golden State	11	5	.688	—
Los Angeles	12	7	.632	1/2
Seattle	10	8	.556	2
Phoenix	6	6	.500	3
Portland	7	9	.438	4

Thursday's Games

New York 96, Washington 90 (Frazier 27, Monroe 20; Chenier 19, Bing 18).
K.C. 95, Cleveland 91 (Walker 28, Archibald 23; Smith 26, Snyder 21).
Golden State 106, Milwaukee 105 (Smith 22, Williams 22; Winters 22, Fox 21).

ABA Standings

East

	W	L	Pct	GB
Kentucky	11	6	.688	—
New York	9	5	.643	1
St. Louis	9	8	.529	2 1/2
Virginia	3	14	.176	8 1/2

West

Indiana	10	5	.667	—
Denver	10	5	.667	—
San Antonio	9	5	.643	1/2
Utah	3	12	.200	7

Thursday's Game

Utah 126, Kentucky 125 (Boone 34, Eakins 26; Averitt 43, Gilmore 29).

WHA Standings

East

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Cleveland	8	8	3	18	62	59
Cincinnati	9	11	0	18	81	97
New England	8	11	1	17	57	62
Indianapolis	7	11	0	14	62	63
West						
Houston	12	7	0	24	70	54
Minnesota	10	8	1	21	68	72
San Diego	9	8	3	20	73	60
Phoenix	7	10	2	16	58	79
Denver	7	11	1	15	62	79
Canadian						
Winnipeg	15	7	0	30	82	43
Quebec	15	8	0	30	94	80
Calgary	11	8	1	23	73	63
Edmonton	9	13	2	20	83	98
Toronto	5	11	2	12	75	83

Thursday's Games

Calgary 5, Phoenix 1 (Delorenzi 2, Morrison, Lawson, Tannahill; Boyd).
San Diego 5, Quebec 1 (Burgess, Peacosh, Bredin, Ferguson, French; Parizeau).
Indianapolis 3, Winnipeg 1 (Clackson, Wyrozub, Heasley; Ehll).
Minnesota 5, Cincinnati 3 (Connelly 5; D. Sobchuk, G. Sobchuk, Larose).

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	15	3	5	35	103	57
N.Y. Islanders	10	7	5	25	86	61
Atlanta	8	12	2	18	55	66
N.Y. Rangers	8	13	2	18	69	90
Smythe Division						
Chicago	10	4	8	28	76	52
St. Louis	8	8	5	21	75	60
Vancouver	8	9	5	21	68	68
Kansas City	6	12	3	15	46	79
Minnesota	4	16	0	8	43	83

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

Montreal	16	4	3	35	100	45
Los Angeles	12	10	2	26	68	85
Pittsburgh	9	9	2	20	86	90
Detroit	6	14	4	16	61	97
Washington	3	17	2	8	68	109
Adams Division						
Buffalo	16	4	1	33	96	45
Boston	11	6	5	27	75	58
Toronto	9	6	6	24	65	64
California	8	14	2	20	68	81

Thursday's Games

K.C. 2, St. Louis 2 (Paiement, Gagnon, Bergman; Irvine, Unger).
Montreal 2, Islanders 1 (Shutt, Robinson; Macmillan).

Pro Football Weekend: Tarkenton Pursues Unitas Records

SHINGTON, Minn., Nov. his early years in the Fran Tarkenton spent so time running for his life e dreamed of the time d retire from football one of the newly in-ed, run for office. ision was willing to start ernor of Georgia, his ate. He picked 1974 as t year. But he couldn't by then: He was still d elsewhere.

tdy, his Vikings are ts of the most distin-record (10-0) and most guished schedule in the ts opponents — New Cleveland, Chicago, the Jets, et al.—have won only 30 per cent of their games.

In the meantime, Tarkenton is plodding quietly to a certain destiny. The first record he passed was, naturally, for rush-ing. His 3,521 yards as the sea-son opened ranked him first among the quarterbacks of all time and also 11th among the active rushers in the NFL.

When Tarkenton sublimated the urge to run, he began pur-suing some of John Unitas's most hallowed records. His 24 com-pleted passes last Sunday against the winless San Diego Chargers gave him 2,842 completions, breaking Unitas's record of 2,830. He is now only five short of tying Unitas's touchdown-pass record of 290.

He does it with style and with heresy. The style is to throw short at the outset of the game —chiding the bomb for a secon-dary seduced into thinking short—and to throw to the backs more than the ends. Run-ning back Chuck Foreman leads the National Football League in numbers of receptions, albeit with a lower yards-gained fig-ure than any of the next three receivers.

The following is an evalua-tion of NFL games this week-end written by William N. Wallace of The New York Times. The teams' won-lost records are in parentheses.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Minnesota (10-0) at Washing-ton (6-4).—The Redskins always play at their best when their backs are to the wall, and that's now. They are, however, making untypical mistakes, penalties, fumbles, poor kick coverage. The nonchalant Vikings clinched their division while idle yester-day when Detroit lost. Favorite: Minnesota by 3 1/2 points.

San Francisco (5-5) at Philadelphia (2-8).—Mike Boryla, who did well at the end of last season, will start at quar-terback for the Eagles rather than Roman Gabriel. "Mike deserves it," says Mike McCor-mack, a coach about to lose a job. The resurrected 49ers aim to win their last four games. Favorite: San Francisco by 3 1/2.

Green Bay (2-8) at Chicago (2-8).—The Bears won their earlier game handily three weeks ago so the wagering line is puzzling. Chicago may give Bob Avellini, a neophyte quar-terback, a long trial. Favorite: Green Bay by 10.

Giants (3-7) at Dallas (7-3).—Doug Kotar has replaced Ron Johnson again as the Giants' No. 1 halfback. Johnson's sea-son has been typical of the whole team — wasted. Drew Pearson, the receiver; Preston Pearson, the runner, and Roger Staubach, as ever, are the key Cowboy attackers. Favorite: Dallas by 12.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Houston (7-3) at Cincinnati (8-2).—The Bengals hope that Ken Anderson, upon whom their pass-minded offense de-pends, will feel fit to play. John Reaves is the unsteady backup. In spite of being wiped out by the Steelers Monday, the Oilers believe they are a play-off qualifier and here is where they prove it. No betting line because of uncertainty over Anderson's availability.

San Diego (6-18) at Denver (4-6).—The Chargers think they can win this one as the Broncos have been going down, down. Favorite: Denver by 9 1/2.

Kansas City (5-5) at Balti-more (6-4).—It's hard to con-ceive of the Colts as a playoff contender but there they are with the Giants, Miami and New England making up the rest of their schedule. Favorite: Baltimore by 7 1/2.

Pittsburgh (8-1) at Jets (2-8).—The Steelers have won eight straight. The Jets have lost seven in a row. Pitt's receivers, Lynn Swann, Frank Lewis and John Stallworth, will roam at will in the Jet secondary unless the Shea Stadium winds take away the pass. Then the Jets must contend with Franco Har-ris and John Fuqua on the ground. Favorite: Pittsburgh by 16.

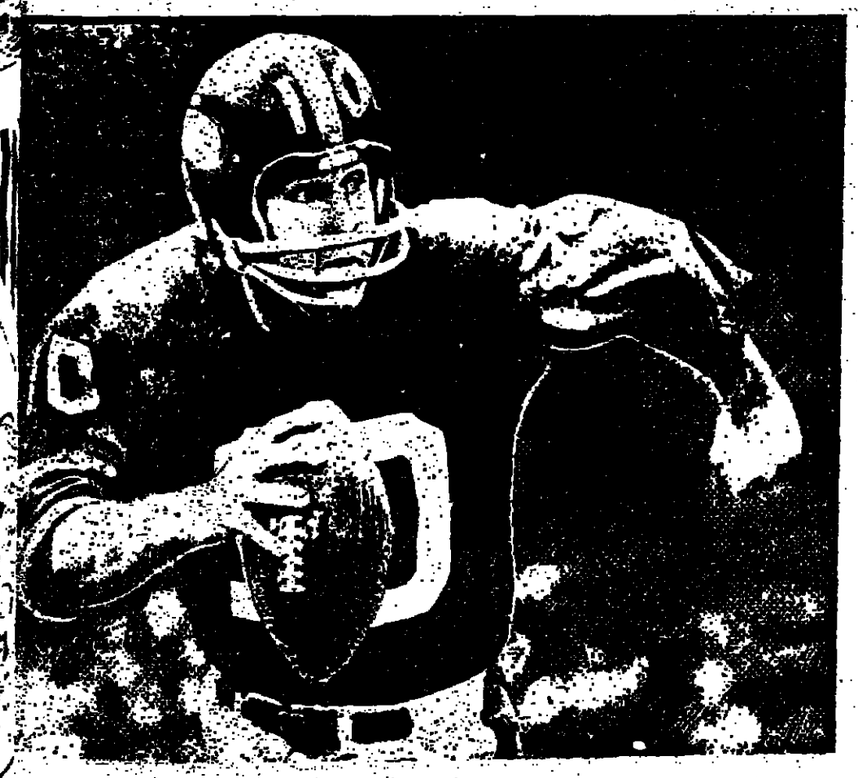
INTERCONFERENCE

Atlanta (2-7) at Oakland (8-2).—The Raiders play their last four games at home. If they have the best won-lost record they will open the play-offs at home, too. But they have lost Marv Hubbard, their top fullback, with a shoulder separation. The Falcons have their quarterback, Steve Bart-kowski, fit again and they claim he's the rookie of the year. Favorite: Oakland by 14 1/2.

New Orleans (2-8) at Cleve-land (1-9).—The Browns proved last week that they could not lose them all by upsetting Cin-cinnati. Here is a chance to win again. Favorite: Cleveland by 7.

MONDAY NIGHT

New England (2-7) at Miami (7-3).—Earl Morrall, now 41, has yet to fail coach Don Shula, but Earl is a little long in the tooth. This is a good spot for him to get reacclimated. Next week it's Buffalo. Favorite: Miami by 7 1/2.



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Observer

Not Worth the Trouble

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—*Russia is terrible.* It snows and snows and snows. If you look out the window and say, "It snows too much," a government machine reports you to the police and they lock you in a madhouse to have your brain altered.

Russia is terrible.



Baker

India is not much fun. It is exceedingly hot and rains at odd times. When you say, "India should get a new government that will do something about this heat," the police come in the night and take you away. India is not much fun.

Northern Ireland is extremely unpleasant. When you go out for a beer, *they blast you into many* separate pieces with high explosives and answer your children's complaints by saying you died for the cause. Yes, an extremely unpleasant place.

Lebanon is simply intolerable. If you take a walk into town, either Moslems or Christians will shoot you down. Though its religious zeal is commendable, Lebanon is simply intolerable.

China is unspeakable. Everyone wears a quilt and behaves with suspicious sincerity. If you speak with wit or asperity, they ship you out to the country where commissars re-educate you in the evils of hilarity, the virtues of party regularity and the gravity of sex. China is unspeakable.

England is definitely flawed. You can't get there if there's fog. If you do, they fill you with tea and an overpowering sense of your educational inferiority. Though they don't shoot you, jail you or alter your brain, they soak you for weeks without end in the rain. Oh, England is definitely flawed.

Saudi Arabia simply won't do. If the government catches you having a drink, there is no telling what it might do. And it is extremely dry there, too. Saudi Arabia simply won't do.

Uganda is barbarous. If they don't like your face, your thoughts or your creed, the government seizes everything you own and ships you to England without a raincoat, although sometimes it offers to shoot you. Bah to you, Uganda. Bah.

France is out of the question. They charge almost as much as internal revenue and if you despair they say they don't care and ask why you don't refuse to pay taxes as they do. What is worse, they say it in French. France is out of the question.

* * *

South America is almost acceptable, but only if you have no objection to being kidnapped by guerrillas, although in Chile the government might extract your fingernails slowly, which hardly seems almost acceptable unless you are not finicky about things like hands.

Bangladesh *is not everyone's* cup of tea. If the typhoon isn't drowning you, you are either starving to death or being suddenly murdered for not being on the right side of the latest government upheaval. Even for tastes that are medieval, Bangladesh is not everyone's cup of tea.

Switzerland is much too clean. They rise at dawn every day and polish their money and, because they have so much of it, hardly ever finish before sundown. At sundown, they take in the sidewalks to keep them from getting dirty during the night. Afterward, there is nothing to do but join the rest of the country in taking a bath. On Mondays, they wash their paper money, and on Tuesdays, iron it. Switzerland is much too clean.

Italy is extremely risky. They send the Mafia to cut off your ear and hold you for absurdly high ransom, or, alternatively, they haul you off to Pisa or Lucca for a festival and make you dance some tarantella with a lovely young creature whose inamorato will almost surely take it amiss and disfigure your nose with his fist. Italy is extremely risky.

Germany is nothing to cheer. They stuff you with sauerkraut and float you in beer and fit you in ridiculous leather pants and cry, "Ach, if only you could have been here in the old days," and cry in their beer for the day when Americans were as rich as they and brought more money than they do today. Germany is nothing to cheer.

The world as a whole is not worth a visit. They shoot you, or starve you, cut off your ear, or bomb you. They disfigure your nose and jail you for drink, alter your brain if you say that you think; they rain on you, rob you, torture and mob you, and after-war weep for the world that was. The world is not what it was. It probably never was. As a whole, not worth a visit.

TV Sets in World Up to 364 Million

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP).—The number of television sets in use throughout the world rose by 20 million last year to 364 million, with the United States far in front, Television Digest reported.

Color sets surpassed 100 million for the first time, up from 87 million, while black and white sets rose to 264 million from 257 million, the industry weekly said.

In the United States, the survey found that black and white sets in use slipped somewhat—to 63.4 million from 64.45 million—while color rose to 57.7 million from 52.55 million.

Mary Blume

Jackson Plays Bernhardt: A Study in Power

LONDON (IHT).—Even Max Beerbohm, who was repelled by her outlandishness and extravagance, called Sarah Bernhardt the greatest of living tragedians. Shaw, who preferred Duse's reticence and naturalness, admitted that Bernhardt played "capitally vulgarly" in a potboiler called "Magda." Ellen Terry, who adored her and called her Sally B., gave an interesting definition of her style: "On the stage she has always seemed to me a symbol, an ideal, an epitome rather than a woman... No one plays a love scene better, but it is a *picture* of love... rather than a suggestion of the ordinary human passion as felt by ordinary people."



Glenda Jackson (1975) as...



...Sarah Bernhardt (1905).

Lytton Strachey said that in her celebrated *"voix d'or"* there was more than gold: There was thunder and lightning, heaven and hell. Henry James wrote that she deserved a chapter to herself, but he never gave her one. He added that Sarah was above all what we today think of as a very modern phenomenon, a celebrity:

"Sarah Bernhardt is not, to my sense, a celebrity because she is an artist," he wrote. "She is a celebrity because, apparently, she desires with an intensity that has rarely been equaled to be one..."

She was a mistress of illusion—"When she walks down a spiral staircase it's as if the staircase turned around her," said Jules Renard—and the essence of theatricality. She had a mouth like a llama's and was *unfashionably skinny although*, as Dumas *fils* pointed out, "You know, she's such a liar, she may even be fat." She loved animals, nursed the wounded in the Franco-Prussian war, slept in a coffin, attended four public executions (two by guillotine, one a hanging in England and a garroting in Madrid), and she performed to a great age everywhere from St. Petersburg to San Quentin jail. Late in life, Oscar Wilde remarked that the three women he had most admired were Sarah Bernhardt, Lillie Langtry and Queen Victoria. "I would have married any one of them with pleasure," he said.

Spinning

Sarah's motto was *"quand même,"* which, according to the dictionary, means even though or all the same, but is filled with meanings and inflexions—the verbal equivalent of a shrug. She died in 1923, is buried in Père Lachaise and must, at this moment, be spinning in her grave.

A film called "Sarah" is now being made about this complex and tumultuous woman. It is being made in England's Pinewood Studios because, says producer Helen Strauss obscurely, "There's nothing in Paris that existed in the Paris of her period." The picture is backed by the Reader's Digest, which has already filmed "Tom Sawyer," "Huckleberry Finn," and a version of "The Old Curiosity Shop" called "Mr. Quilp." The novelization of the script of "Sarah" is under way, and if the film hits it big... well, since it only takes Sarah to the age of 35, as Helen Strauss says, there will be plenty of material left for "Sarah II."

Miss Strauss, who has blonde *ringlets, mauve eyelids and 35* years of script reading behind her, is amiability itself although she has described herself as a barracuda and has the steadiest stare this side of a basilisk. Under it, veteran director Richard Fleischer dissolves into a blush. Because of her Reader's Digest connection, Miss Strauss says she usually gets scripts for "Little Lord Fauntleroy" or "The Secret Garden." She isn't worried about how family audiences might react to scandalous Sarah:

"She was a great actress, and if you're a great actress you can do things you can't do in Kansas City," Miss Strauss points out. The unit publicist adds, "'Sarah' could be a picture about any woman of exceptional courage, like Helen Keller."

Quand même.

Authenticity

The star of this remarkable project is the inestimable Glenda Jackson, who convinces with her absolute authenticity as Bernhardt convinced with her absolute artifice. One might expect Miss Jackson to feel closer to Duse, but this is not the case:

"While I think Duse might have been so truthful that in the end the audience might have been disappointed, they were never disappointed in Bernhardt."

She is making no attempt to act in an approximation of Bernhardt's acting style—"a pointless exercise and who cares?"—but is most interested in Bernhardt's power over her audience and the corruptive influence this power can have.

"I think it is very important that she was not a charlatan—she did not utilize her power over audiences," Miss Jackson says. Still, Sarah gave audiences what they wanted, which is where the question of corruption comes in.

Audiences in those days were intensely romantic and sentimental, Miss Jackson says. And what about today, when they seem to fall in love nightly? "I can't believe it. I can't believe love is forged very quickly." Miss Jackson says.

"The adulation that Garland received and that Dietrich receives is really self-adulation on the part of the audiences. I think that's what camp is."

Despite unconventional looks—she was described early on as having a mouth like a mailbox and a face that "seems rather like a battle scar from the old *days of class warfare," to which* she helpfully added that her eyes tend to disappear "like little raisins in unbaked dough"—*Glenda Jackson has become* an international film star, the winner of two Oscars.

"I won't accept the word star," she says. "I won't be put in a box." This battle is, she says, easier to win in England.

Star Pressure

"In America, the pressures to act like a star are enormous—you find yourself saying, I won't do that, I don't like that. In England, you can move in all mediums, the pressures aren't that great. In America, *you can't fail, which means you* can't do anything."

Despite her versatility, people evidently think there is a typical Glenda Jackson role. "Rubbish is the staple diet of the scripts that come through my door," she says.

"They say, this was written for you. If it's written for me, I'm not interested because it means *it's based* on something I've done. Or they say, it's for you, it's about a strong woman. I say, what makes you think I'm strong?"

Miss Jackson has three projects coming up in which she will also be involved on the production side: the story of a woman missionary in the Congo; a film version of Muriel Spark's wicked comic novel, "The Abbess of Crewe"; and an adaptation of "Quartet" by Jean Rhys, the recently rediscovered English writer who was an exceptionally forlorn voice in London and Paris between the wars.

Stretcher Case

Jean Rhys's heroines are always the same—"This woman who falls all the time and who knows she's falling and who knows it doesn't lie within her gifts to change and who gets up again," Miss Jackson says. "She has the intelligence to see her situation, yet she has a continuing vulnerability. She doesn't wear armor or end up in a padded cell; she's a stretch*er case and she goes on.*"

While she continues to work in the theater (most recently as Hedda Gabler), Glenda Jackson likes film. "I like the immediacy of the camera, I like the way it concentrates on you. In a play, the moment of discovery is in rehearsal, the rest is repetition. In film, it's before the camera."

The stage fright, the same *trac* that Sarah Bernhardt suffered from, continues. In fact, it grows.

"The really important questions you never get an answer to, like what turns a performance one night into something fantastic and the next night it's fucking awful," Glenda Jackson says.

*"There's never been a perfor*mance where I didn't wish the theater would burn down and I wouldn't have to go on. You are always plunging off the highest board, into the dark."

PEOPLE: *Rostropovitch Says He's 'Not Going Back'*

"I am not going back," cellist **Mstislav Rostropovitch** told the Associated Press in Geneva. His two-year exit visa from the Soviet Union expires next spring. "Next March," he said, "I will apply for an extension of the visa." Obviously, he hopes to retain his Soviet citizenship, but he refused to elaborate on what he would do were his request for a visa extension turned down. Rostropovitch, who will be chief conductor of the Washington National Symphony in 1977-78, was in Zurich for a concert Thursday night with the Zurich Collegium Musicum, benefiting a Swiss leukemia research foundation.

* * *

The former fugitives and fellow exiles in Algeria, **Eldridge Cleaver** and **Timothy Leary**, had Thanksgiving dinner together, along with other fifth-floor inmates of the federal jail in San Diego. Cleaver, the former Black Panther leader, surrendered Nov. 18 after seven years as a fugitive. He is to have a hearing early next month on pending state charges. Leary, now serving a 10-year sentence for transporting marijuana, fled to Algeria in 1971 and was sheltered by Cleaver and other members of the Black Panther party before they repudiated him.

* * *

Bill Taylor, the jazz pianist and conductor, is the newest member of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Musicians. He succeeds **Harold Arlen**, recently retired from the board after 45 years with ASCAP. Taylor has just received a combined master's and doctoral degree in education from the University of Massachusetts.

* * *

World heavyweight champ **Muhammad Ali** is setting up a $50-million company in Cairo to sell farming and building equipment in the Middle East, a spokesman for *Muhammad Ali Trade Devel*opment Corp. said this week. **Donald MacDonald**, vice-president of the company, said, "This is the kind of business Ali wants to do when he retires from boxing." The company plans to start operations early next year. Profits, MacDonald said, would go to the Black Muslim community in the United States and be used for building new mosques and schools.

* * *

Playboy **Günter Sachs** and his brother *Ernst Wilhelm* are selling a majority of the companies they inherited from their father. Fichtel and Sachs Inc., wholly owned until now by the Sachs brothers, is one of West Germany's largest manufacturing firms, producing ball bearings, clutches, shock absorbers and other automotive equipment. The brothers are selling 74.9 per cent of their shares to a British firm.

* * *

British politicians Friday published a register of their financial interests, aimed, as George Short of Reuters put it, at showing what a clean and innocent lot they are. Short found the list boring. Most Cabinet members listed th[...] terests as nil, indicating they [...] on their salaries. Prime Mi[...] **Harold Wilson** wrote tha[...] owns residential property [...] which no income is derived[...]

* * *

Norman Mailer returne[...] New York this week from [...] where he had been working [...] producer-director **Sergio** [...] Mailer is basing a scrip[...] Leone on a Harry Grey [...] called "The Hoods," about [...] East Side juvenile delin[...] who become mobsters.

* * *

Caroline Kennedy turn[...] Thursday and a London [...] columnist said that celebr[...] were limited to a hamburge[...] a glass of wine. The party [...] **Nigel Dempster**, took pla[...] Morton's Restaurant—[...] group: **Robert Hesketh**, 24, [...] **lotte Gordon Cumming**, 1[...] **Mark Shand**, 24. Miss Ke[...] is taking an art course at [...] by's, the London auctione[...]

* * *

"He is a very bright boy [...] he has a mathematical mi[...] doesn't use *enough* psych[...] That's how **Antoine Pinay**, [...] French finance ministe[...] the late Gen. Charles de [...] describes French President [...] **Giscard d'Estaing**. "It se[...] me," Pinay said in an [...] with Le Revenu Français, [...] today men of state look to[...] for popularity, no matte[...] price."

* * *

A 66-year-old woman [...] waged a five-year legal [...] recoup her life savings [...] dance studio that claime[...] had a future in dance [...] awarded $892,000 in damag[...] week by a Detroit court. [...] very pleased." **Anna Bartr**[...] Waukegan, Ill., said Wed[...] after the settlement. "It w[...] *me the money that I n*[...] that I can live in a di[...] manner." The court told [...] **Sainos** of New York City, [...] owner of the Fred Astaire [...] Studio in Detroit, to pa[...] Bartruff $300,000. In a[...] four other defendants, in[...] the Miami Beach develo[...] Fred Astaire Dance Studio[...] ordered to pay a total of $[...] Miss Bartruff testified th[...] became involved with the [...] eight years ago when s[...] sponded to an ad for a [...] *club and paid $8.75 for* [...] troductory lesson. Over th[...] three years she said sh[...] $92,000 to the studio op[...] who told her she would [...] professional dancer. At on[...] she signed a $300,000 cont[...] buy the studio where sh[...] lessons. A former instruct[...] **thony Losi** of Buffalo, N.[...] tified that dance contest[...] rigged to make fraud victi[...] that they were improving [...] great potential. He sai[...] studios often hire ha[...] *young men who play* [...] emotional problems of [...] women to get their mon[...]

—SAMUEL JUS[...]

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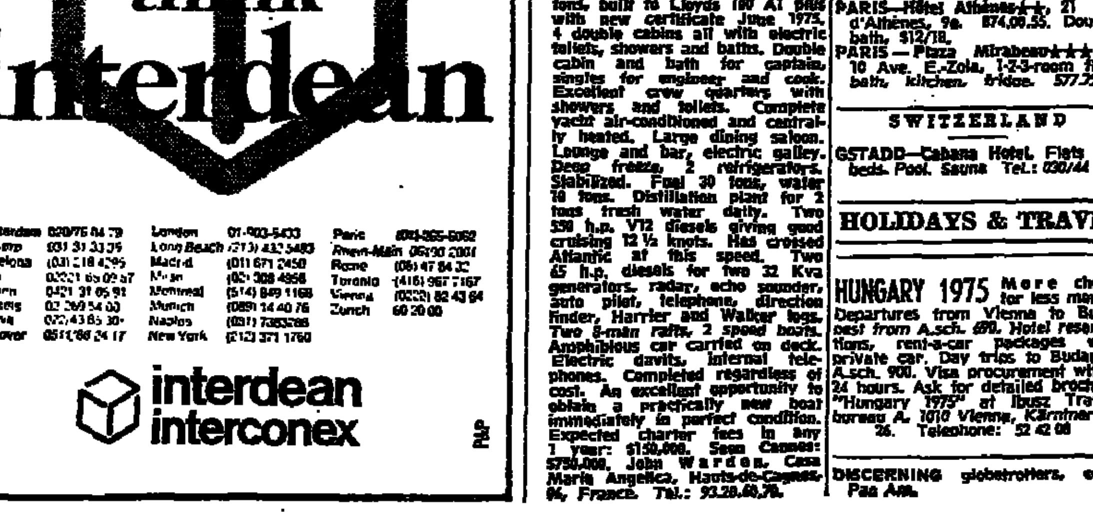
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